

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SANDINISTAS: OLD FRIENDS OF MIDDLE EASTERN TERRORISTS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, we often overlook the fact that the Sandinistas have old and well established ties with terrorists from the Middle East. These continuing links and the presence of known terrorists in Nicaragua today present a real threat to countries in this hemisphere.

Sandinista-PLO ties were cemented in the late 1960's when Comandante Tomas Borge and other Sandinistas were trained in PLO terrorist camps in Lebanon. Sandinista guerrillas participated in the attempted overthrow of King Hussein of Jordan and a Sandinista was killed while assisting in a PLO hijacking. These close ties continue today. The PLO has an embassy in downtown Managua, and the PLO provides arms and trainers to the Ortega regime.

Libya, another terrorist-supporting country, has close diplomatic and trade ties with Nicaragua. Libya has also given financial support and arms to that country.

Managua maintains close ties with Iran, another nation which uses terrorism as an instrument of its foreign policy. That country has provided arms to the Sandinistas and has signed a large trade agreement with the Comandantes.

The Sandinista government provides passports to undesirable radicals and other terrorists from the Middle East, Europe and Latin America. PLO operatives use Nicaragua as a base for their terror operations in Central America. Known terrorists from the Basque terrorist group, the ETA, the German Basdar-Meinhof and other murdering gangs make Nicaragua their home.

Comandante Ortega is exporting revolution and terrorism in this hemisphere. Terrorism is nothing new, however, to the Sandinistas.

I commend the following excerpts from a State Department publication on Nicaragua and terrorism to my colleagues in the Congress.

THE SANDINISTAS AND MIDDLE EASTERN RADICALS

(An unclassified report on Sandinista ties to Middle Eastern radicals, including Sandinista participation in Middle East aircraft hijacking and terrorism in 1970, and their continuing relations with these groups and states in the 1980s)

INTRODUCTION

Foreign policy analysts and the news media have noted Sandinista relations with the Cubans and Soviets and Sandinista de-

pendence on Eastern-bloc aid, arms, and advisers. It is recognized that those relations are inimical to United States and hemispheric interests. This report notes a different yet related aspect of Sandinista policy: the relationship between the Sandinistas and radical Middle Eastern groups and states, including terrorist elements supported by those groups and states. Their ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) reach back more than ten years before the revolution in Nicaragua. Libya has given the Sandinistas both pre- and post-revolution aid, at first in conjunction with or through the PLO, and eventually through its own agreements with the Sandinista government. More recently, the Sandinistas have developed closer ties with Iran.

Relations between the Sandinistas and Middle Eastern radicals result from years of carefully developed contacts between radical forces in Central America and the Middle East. This report describes how the relationships started, the mutual assistance that the PLO and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) have given each other, and the Sandinistas' relationships with Libya and Iran.

THE FIRST CONTACTS: TRAINING AND ARMS

The PLO made its international debut in 1966 in Havana, Cuba, at the First Conference of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America (also known as the Tri-Continental Conference). At this conference, Fidel Castro brought together 500 delegates from radical leftist groups around the world to devise a strategy for what they called the global revolutionary movement.

Results of that conference soon became apparent. In the months following the conference, guerrilla training camps appeared in various countries, with major clusters in Cuba, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, and Libya. Members of the PLO were among the first to be trained in the Cuban and Soviet camps, thanks to the close ties developed at the Tri-Continental Conference.

Training courses at these camps generally lasted six months and included ideological indoctrination as well as practical training in the use of weapons and explosives. The indoctrination focused on the theories of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin. Lecture topics included: "Russian Ties to the Third World," "The Struggle Against Imperialism," "The Soviet Contribution to Palestinian Liberation," "Zionist Ties to Imperialism," and "The Reactionary Nature of North Yemen and Saudi Arabia." Practical training in techniques of warfare included blowing up munitions dumps, bridges, and vehicles; planting personnel mines; the rudiments of biological and chemical warfare; marksmanship and camouflage; urban and field tactics; and the use and maintenance of Soviet equipment such as rockets and shoulder-borne missile launchers.

SANDINISTA PARTICIPATION IN MIDDLE EAST TERRORISM IN THE 1970'S

The investment in training Nicaraguans had some immediate dividends for the PLO. When the PLO and its radical component groups, including the Popular Front for the

Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), attempted to overthrow the government of King Hussein of Jordan in 1970, PLO-trained Sandinistas participated.

One PLO-Sandinista operation was discussed in an interview by Sandinista spokesman Jorge Mandi with al-Watan, a Kuwaiti newspaper: "A number of Sandinistas took part in the operation to divert four aircraft which the PFLP seized and landed at a desert airfield in Jordan. One of our comrades was also wounded in another hijack operation in which Lella Khaled was involved. She was in command of the operation and our comrades helped her carry it out." He continued, "Many of the units belonging to the Sandinista movement were at Palestinian revolutionary bases in Jordan. . . . Nicaraguan and Palestinian blood was spilled together in Amman and other places during the 'Black September battles.'" Mandi's reference to a "hijack operation" concerned the hijacking of an El Al airliner en route from Tel Aviv to London, on September 6, 1970. Sandinista Patrick Arqueillo Ryan was killed in this hijacking attempt; he had been trained at one of the PLO camps. Arqueillo is now revered by the Sandinistas as a hero and a large dam under construction has been named in his honor.

THE SANDINISTA REVOLUTION AND PLO INVOLVEMENT IN THE LATE 1970'S

The Sandinistas who trained in PLO camps in the Middle East gained an asset almost as valuable to them as their guerrilla training: contacts with sources of aid and arms. Again, Tomas Borge was the major go-between in aid and arms negotiations. While acting in his dual capacity as the Sandinista's PLO liaison and as Castro's emissary, the wide range of contacts he amassed in the radical Middle East served him well as he prepared for the Sandinistas' own revolution.

Borge used PLO assistance to obtain arms from North Korea and Vietnam for the Sandinistas. Libyan money helped pay for some of these arms. Reportedly, other shipments of supplies and arms came from the PLO itself. In July 1979, one planeload was intercepted when it stopped in Tunis. This PLO-chartered aircraft, ostensibly carrying medical supplies from Beirut for Nicaraguan refugees, was found instead to hold 50 tons of arms, including an anti-aircraft gun. The Tunisian government did not allow the shipment to go through.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY: MILITARY AND ECONOMIC TIES

Shortly after the Sandinistas seized power, they rewarded the PLO for its assistance in their revolution by granting it unprecedented "government to government" ties. In most countries the PLO was at best permitted to open an "office"; in Managua it was permitted to open an "embassy," with the ranking representative holding the title of "ambassador." The PLO ambassador and his staff were accorded full diplomatic privileges.

In July 1980, Yasser Arafat made a four-day "state visit" to Nicaragua to formalize full diplomatic ties between the Nicaraguan government and the PLO. On July 22 at a

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member of the Senate on the floor.

Boldface type indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

reception in his honor Arafat praised "the strategic and military ties between the Sandinista and Palestinian revolutions." Interior Minister Borge responded, "We say to our brother Arafat that Nicaragua is his land and the PLO cause is the cause of the Sandinistas." Arafat replied: "The links between us are not new. Your comrades did not come to our country just to train, but also to fight. Your enemies are our enemies." Arafat expanded on this theme in an interview with Radio Sandino the same day: "the Nicaragua people's victory is the victory of the Palestinians. . . . The freedom in Nicaragua is the same in Palestine. . . . The only way, then, is for increased struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism." He closed the broadcast by reiterating, "Together against imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism." In a speech at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center (also on July 22), standing with Borge and several other of the nine comandantes, Arafat said, "Anyone who threatens Nicaragua will have to face Palestinian, combatants."

THE SANDINISTAS AND LIBYA

Although the PLO, serving as an intermediary, had helped to develop the early Sandinista ties with the Libyan government, by the time the Sandinistas came to power in 1979, they had developed close direct relationships with the Qadhafi regime. Tomas Borge and Construction Minister Moises Hassan were key figures in working with Libya. Both were instrumental in obtaining a \$100 million loan in 1981.

As with the PLO, Libya's support for the Sandinistas has not been purely economic. The Libyans have sent arms shipments to the Sandinistas. One huge arms shipment was intercepted in Brazil during April 1983. Four Libyan planes had made a stop in Brazil for technical reasons. The crew claimed that the planes were carrying medical supplies to Colombia. The Brazilians became suspicious when the pilots could not produce cargo manifests. The planes were searched by skeptical Brazilian authorities, who found about 84 tons of arms, explosives, and other military equipment.

THE SANDINISTA-IRAN-LIBYA AXIS

Recently the Nicaraguan relationship with Libya has strengthened both in deed and word. For example, on September 1, 1984, Tomas Borge represented the Sandinista government at the fifteenth anniversary celebration of Qadhafi's overthrow of King Idris of Libya (an event ignored by prominent moderate Arab leaders). Qadhafi, acknowledging Borge's attendance, stated: "Libyan fighters, arms, and backing to the Nicaraguan people have reached them because they fight with us. They fight America on its own ground." Qadhafi's reference to "fighters" can be taken literally, as there have been reports of Libyans assisting the Sandinistas in the fight against the armed democratic resistance as well as serving as advisers and pilot trainers.

Economic ties between Libya and the Sandinista government continue. On January 16, 1985, the Sandinistas announced a trade agreement regarding Libyan oil. The amount of the agreement is \$15 million.

On January 23, 1985, Prime Minister Mirhusein Musavi went to Nicaragua and met with Daniel Ortega (their third meeting), and other members of the Sandinista government. Reports varied on the content of the meeting between Ortega and Musavi; most observers agreed that shipment of small arms from Iran and an oil deal were discussed. An ABC news report stated that

Prime Minister Musavi is believed to control Iran's terrorist operations.

The Sandinistas admit that an oil deal with Iran was discussed, but they deny that arms shipments were agreed upon. Nevertheless there were reports that on January 25, 1985, two shiploads of arms were under way from Iran, to be transferred to Nicaraguan ships at some point, and that there may be some Iranian funding for the international terrorist presence in Nicaragua.

A HAVEN FOR SUBVERSIVES

The FSLN government has issued Nicaraguan passports to radicals and terrorists of other nationalities, including radicals from the Middle East, Latin America, and Europe, thus enabling them to travel in Western countries without their true identities being known. PLO agents working in Central America and Panama use Nicaragua as their base of operations. The Sandinistas' willingness to provide new documentation and a base from which to travel is undoubtedly one reason why Nicaragua has become a haven for terrorists and radicals from Europe as well as Latin America. Groups with a known presence in Nicaragua include the Basque Homeland and Liberty organization, known as ETA, the German Baader-Meinhof Gang, and Italy's Red Brigades. As in the case of the PLO, some members of these groups use Nicaragua as a base for carrying out regional work of their organizations. Others are in Nicaragua for "revolutionary solidarity" and participate in the war against the armed groups of the democratic anti-Sandinista resistance. Still others, usually professionals and technicians who because of their fugitive status could not work in their homelands, went to Nicaragua to find jobs, replacing the technical and managerial class that is fleeing the imposition of a communist system in Nicaragua.

CONCLUSIONS

The Sandinista connection with the PLO and radical Middle Eastern states is more than a decade and a half old. Sandinistas received PLO training in Lebanon and Libya, and fought beside the PLO against King Hussein of Jordan well before the Sandinista revolution was under way. In building their own capacity for revolution, the Sandinistas relied on the PLO and Libya for arms, money for arms, and help in transporting of arms.

Once the Sandinistas were in power, these relationships continued. The PLO sent them loans and military trainers; the Libyans sent them millions of dollars in financial assistance, plus arms, pilots, and military advisers. The PLO was granted full diplomatic status and was allowed to participate in military and guerrilla training camps in Nicaragua. The political ties between the Sandinistas and the PLO, and the Sandinistas and Libya, are strong, and the political solidarity manifest in deeds and during visits and anniversaries underlines the strength of these ties.

Beyond Sandinista political, military, and economic cooperation with Middle East radical states and the PLO is Nicaragua's connection with international terrorism. The Sandinistas have not been able to conceal the fact that Nicaragua has become safe haven for international terrorist groups such as the German Baader-Meinhof Gang, the Italian Red Brigades, and the Basque Homeland and Liberty organization (ETA). The Middle Eastern entities Nicaragua has chosen to deal with—the PLO, Libya, and Iran—have had known involvement in ter-

rorist activity, including the planning, training, financing, and implementation of terrorist acts. Sandinista ties with this network pose increasing danger of violence for the Western Hemisphere.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE WYCHE FOWLER

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Atlanta Constitution, one of the Nation's finest newspapers, did a profile on a member of the Georgia delegation and our colleague, Representative WYCHE FOWLER.

I am sure that Members will find this article to be of interest, and I commend it to their attention.

WYCHE FOWLER IS A MAN ON THE RUN

(By Keith Graham)

From the looks of his battered jogging shoes, Wyche Fowler is a man on the run.

Not that the Fifth District congressman, generally a pretty progressive fellow, is making much progress wending his way through the aisles of Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium just before a Braves game.

He has set out for a hot dog, preferably one slathered with mustard in a way that gives new meaning to the term, "yellow dog Democrat." But the 44-year-old Atlantan knows how to make the most of the home park advantage.

Everywhere he turns, there's a hand to shake or a familiar face to wave to. An 11-year-old boy wants Fowler's autograph on a ball. A constituent wants to discuss a burning political issue: the way the post office mistreats stamp collectors. Fowler, who wears faded jeans and a blue knit shirt, listens and promises to look into the matter. He shakes more hands.

Many of the people greeting William Wyche Fowler Jr. would be startled to know that he once wanted to be a preacher. But not one would be surprised to hear that he answered to another high calling: He became a politician.

"The state-of-the-art politician," says Temi Silver, an Atlanta political activist who met Fowler in the 1960s when he was a congressional aide. Ms. Silver campaigned for Fowler's opponent when Fowler won election to Congress in 1977, but she's now a staunch supporter.

A moderate centrist—by conviction and by voting record—Fowler has represented the State's most liberal congressional district for eight years, but he's thinking seriously of running for the Democratic nomination to challenge Republican U.S. Sen. Mack Mattingly next year.

If he enters the race, he'll be an underdog. But don't underestimate him, says Fulton County Commissioner Chuck Williams, who often holds joint October birthday parties with the congressman. To compare the political skills of Fowler and Mattingly, Williams says, is like comparing the baseball prowess of Hank Aaron and Brad Kominski.

Even Fowler's foes agree that the congressman is a savvy—and even charming—politician.

Not infallible, though, as Fowler himself admits. For a fellow who's considering a

statewide race, he made a political mistake at a "very early" age: "I was born in Atlanta."

Fowler's family roots, however, run deep in the soil of middle Georgia. Wyche Fowler Sr. was born in Warrenton. Emelyn Fowler, the congressman's mother, hails from Albany and grew up in Washington, a Wilkes County community. Both worked as educators in several towns before the elder Fowler took on better-paying jobs, selling textbooks, then insurance, in Atlanta.

The Fowlers lived in Decatur when their son was born—at Emory University Hospital—in 1940, and for several years immediately after World War II they lived in Marietta. When Wyche Jr.—five years older than his only sibling, a sister—was in the fourth grade, the family moved to the northside Atlanta home where they've lived ever since.

From his father, a stern taskmaster, Fowler learned discipline and dedication. From his mother, whom many say he favors, he gained wit. "They taught me to do right, to try to do right, no matter what the consequences," the congressman says.

Religion—as practiced at the Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church—was also a profound influence on Fowler's youth. "They couldn't have anything at the church that I wasn't there," he says. "I believed with all my heart that I was going to be a minister. I had this absolute determination that that's what the Lord wanted me to do."

As a member of the Northside High School class of 1958, Fowler helped start an interfaith fellowship group, and he often spoke at church meetings. Wyche Fowler Sr., now 75, recalls that his son, a great believer in tithing, even gave the church 10 percent of the money he made bagging groceries.

That's not to say the future politician wasn't an all-American boy. Without working too hard, he made decent grades, but he was capable of behaving like "a mischievous brat." As an 11th-grader, he even ran afoul of the law. Although juvenile authorities decided against booking them, Fowler and two friends were suspended from school briefly for unleashing live pigeons from the balcony of the Fox Theatre. The future congressman learned his lesson. "I do not take pigeons to movies any more," he says.

Like most teenagers, Fowler also loved music and sports. "Buddy Holly was my hero and Chuck Berry," he says.

He can still recall the lyrics of almost every song popular between 1952 and 1960. And, according to a longtime friend, Joseph Robinson, first-chair oboist for the New York Philharmonic, "He can sing from dusk to dawn and never miss a line or repeat himself."

While in high school, Fowler hung out at black clubs, the Royal Peacock and the Walahaje, where he heard the Drifters and Ray Charles. At the old Municipal Auditorium, he rocked to the sounds of Chubby Checker and Fats Domino.

Even earlier, as a child of 9 and 10, he had sung and played the guitar at friends' birthday parties. At 11, the budding troubadour went big-time. He sang "I'm Sending You a Big Bouquet of Roses" on Freddie Miller's "Stars of Tomorrow," a popular local TV show that resembled Ted Mack's "Amateur Hour." He won top prize—24 Brock candy bars—and was invited back later to perform a duet with another winner, a 7-year-old from Augusta named Brenda Lee. He sang high tenor and she sang bass on "The Old Rugged Cross."

"I went on to penury and politics," he says, "and she went to stardom."

Six-foot tall, Fowler started at guard on his high school basketball team and ran distance events for the track team. As a cross-country runner, he won all-state honors.

After flirting with the notion of attending either Mercer University or Wake Forest, Fowler settled on North Carolina's Davidson College, where he gave up varsity sports for his studies. An English major, minoring in Biblical studies, he joined Phi Delta Theta fraternity, served on the student council and found time to teach a Sunday School class, volunteer at an orphanage and coach a teenaged black basketball team on the side.

Davidson made him "really examine, my faith, make it stronger and be able to back it up," Fowler says. By the time he finished college in 1962, however, he was less certain about a career in the ministry and enlisted for a two-year hitch in the Army.

In 1963, while serving as a first lieutenant in Army Intelligence at the Pentagon, Fowler read a news story about Charles Longstreet Welter. A representative from Atlanta, Welter—at the peak of the civil rights movement—condemned racist attacks on blacks and proclaimed, "We must not compromise with hate."

Fowler was so moved that he called the congressman, who invited him over. Now a state Supreme Court justice, Welter recalls: "I thought he was extremely bright and attractive. . . . He's a very remarkable person. He was brought up with a sense that you ought to be here to help other people."

As a result of their meeting, Fowler started working after hours for Welter, and, when his Army duty ended, stayed on as the representative's chief of staff.

After Welter chose not to seek re-election in 1966, Fowler went to the London School of Economics, then returned to Atlanta where he enrolled at Emory Law School.

The first hint of his political ambition came in 1968 when he contacted Atlanta Mayor Iran Allen and suggested someone should hang around City Hall at night and on weekends to answer the phone. "That is a wonderful idea. What fool can we get to sit down there?" the mayor replied.

The "fool," of course, turned out to be Fowler himself, but there was nothing foolish about his approach to the post. Although he had originally told the mayor he'd be a "duty officer," Fowler—"with a twinkle"—soon suggested to an inquiring reporter that he was "sort of a night mayor."

The newspapers promptly picked up the title, and Fowler made the most of it in the next year's elections. Although he was still a few months away from graduation from law school, a sign proclaiming "The Night Mayor Is Running for Alderman" appeared on his 1963 Corvair and a political career was launched.

At 29, Fowler won a city-wide post and was promptly dubbed the "bright young man of Atlanta politics." In 1973, he was elected president of the Atlanta City Council, and in '77 when Andrew Young went to the United Nations, he won the Fifth District seat he's held ever since.

Though he never made it to seminary, the congressman says there's been a consistency in his life's ambition. "I'd like to think the essence of good politics is a moral basis," he says. "What is a budget but a reflection of a nation's moral priorities? What is an environmental policy but a policy of stewardship? In a nuclear age, the moral question

of life and death and the policies that bring us away from the brink or closer to the brink are the questions that we have to decide."

Today, Fowler leads a "relatively modest" dual life, divided between Washington and Atlanta.

In Washington, he rises at 5 or 6 a.m., reads the newspapers, breakfast on coffee and fruit and then walks the five minutes from his Capitol Hill home to the Rayburn Office Building, usually to swim for a while before settling into work.

"I'm just like any other middleaged American," says Fowler. "I try to stay in shape and lose the battle."

Generally, he's returning phone calls by 7:30 a.m. and works straight through, with a break for a hot dog at lunch, until 9 or 10 p.m.

He enjoys "an occasional medicinal drink" of King George IV Scotch, and he tries to go to bed early. "I'm not interested in Georgetown cocktail parties," Fowler says. "I'm a bit of a loner."

On vacations, he enjoys the great outdoors. "I'm not political like some people who have to live it and breathe it," he says. "I like to get away from it. Fishing and hiking are my second loves to baseball. My hiking and fishing are not just sports but that is a way of stepping back." He has climbed Mount Fujiyama in Japan and Mount Kilimanjaro in Kenya. During the just completed congressional recess, he went trout fishing with several friends in the Grand Tetons.

In his spare time at home, Fowler reads and occasionally sees a movie. "I just have to have a mental wash of fiction. I have to have somebody telling me a story and get away from all the reams of facts." He likes potboilers by Robert Parker, the poetry of William Butler Yeats, the novels of his favorite author, Anthony Trollope.

Most weekends, the congressman flies—tourist class—to Atlanta and visits with friends, constituents and his parents, at whose home he stays, though he owns a house in Virginia-Highland.

In his travels around the Fifth District, he drives a 1970 Oldsmobile Cutlass, well broken in with 150,000 miles but a symbol of modernity compared to the '66 Buick Riviera he drives in Washington.

In addition to attending Braves games, he catches three or four Falcons football games a year and likes to stop by Manuel's Tavern or the White Dot. He's occasionally seen jogging around the park near Peachtree Battle and Northside Drive.

Sunday mornings, he goes to church; a few times a year to his own, Central Presbyterian, more often to the churches of his constituents.

Divorced 12 years, Fowler is the father of a 14-year-old daughter. Since she lives with her mother in Dallas, he doesn't see her as often as he'd like, he says.

He has never remarried. "That still sort of haunts me," he says. "I always thought that there'd be a calmer time when I could marry again." On the other hand, he says, his mother has suggested every politician should be a bachelor—and an orphan.

Fowler dates, of course, though that's an aspect of his life he prefers not to talk about. "I live in a fishbowl," he says, "but I do not like to involve any women by being named."

"He likes the ladies but he's not a flirter," says Temi Silver. "He can talk to 80-year-old ladies in the same way he talks to delicious 30-year-olds."

The Atlanta Braves are batting late in the game, but their owner, sitting next to Wyche Fowler in the stands, is making a pitch: a curveball.

Ted Turner winds up and fires. Wyche Fowler, he says, "the only—make that one of the many—honest men in Congress."

Fowler chuckles. He frequently enjoys a sort of Braves Banter Night seated next to Turner. Fast friends, he and Turner were drawn together, in Fowler's view, by enjoyment of challenge, a willingness to get big goals and take risks.

Turner says baseball drew them together, though it's true that Fowler has influenced him in ways that have nothing to do with the game: "He's made me more of a moderate. I just like him a lot. He's very likable, honest, caring and, I think, intelligent. Capable, too."

Stylishly dressed from his green velvet jacket to his shiny black loafers, Turner points to the railing where both he and Fowler have propped their feet. "He has worse shoes than mine, too," the Braves' owner says. "That's another reason I like him."

MORAL AND PRACTICAL DILEMMAS OF HEALTH CARE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the following excellent editorial essay from the September 23, 1985 issue of the Lincoln (NE) Star discusses the terrible conflicts generated by ballooning health care costs that have more than doubled as a percentage of the gross national product over the past 15 years.

All Americans should be concerned about the fact that excessive health costs have the effect of preventing the Nation's poor from securing adequate health care. The health care that the poor do not receive ranges from important, but elective surgeries, to routine preventive health care.

Furthermore, astronomical health care costs affect the middle-income segments of our society as well. The problems of health care, then, become problems that society as a whole must solve, for they are moral and practical both.

The editorial essay follows:

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM LOSING MORAL FOOTING

In a speech in Lincoln last week, a Creighton University philosophy professor warned that soaring medical costs exclude the poor from adequate health care. The professor's moral judgment is correct but his perspective is too limited.

Soaring medical costs exclude more than the poor from adequate medical care. When a brief encounter with the health care system can cost well into the three-digit range, you quickly become reluctant to use the system.

For most people, that system includes dental care, physician services and prescription drugs. At times, it will include hospital care, and that can greatly compound the problem.

Not all hospitals are the understanding institutions that they used to be. Today, some

will dun you intensively for payment of your account. Little patience is shown before the threat of a collection agency is tossed in the consumer's lap, adding to whatever medical trauma is present.

Matters become compounded in the middle-income range as health care costs increase, health insurance premiums rise and benefits are curtailed. That double whammy makes you think a long time before you avail yourself of the system.

The economics of the system rule out preventive health care treatment for vast numbers of people. That, in turn, ultimately is an added burden on the system and a further stimulant to still higher costs.

In the past 15 years, health care costs have more than doubled as a percentage of the nation's gross national product.

The situation more severely affects the poor but is felt well into the middle-income range. The future shows no promise of relief.

The administration of President Ronald Reagan has changed some thinking on this subject. Where there were once many there are now few who believe that the country is heading toward socialized medicine.

We are headed in two directions. One movement is toward growing use of such collective operations as health maintenance organizations. The other movement directs us toward the denial, by economic necessity, of adequate health care to millions of people.

It is this limited access to the system that presents the moral imperative of which the Creighton professor speaks. The more the system becomes a luxury item the more of a moral problem it presents.

As a society, it is immoral for us to permit something as fundamental as decent health care to become more and more a service that is unavailable to those on the lower end of the economic scale.

REFERENDUM STRIKES A BAD NOTE

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, the idea of a farm producer referendum is a lot like get rich schemes that populate the back pages of comic books: it looks and sounds great but it isn't real and it certainly isn't helpful. Or worse, it builds up false hope to a problem that it worsens rather than corrects.

The Farm Policy Reform Act, or producer referendum, hits a sour note. The following article, published in the Washington Times and other newspapers throughout America, explains why the referendum is a concept that would doom American agriculture to an unmelodious, unprofitable future.

Perhaps a country-western singer should write a new hit: "Mama, Don't Let Your Babies Grow Up To Be Farmers Who Have To Vote on a Referendum."

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to read the following article "The Harkin Plan: 'Fascist' Farm Policy?" and keep it in mind as we continue debate on the most important farm bill in history:

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 26, 1985]

THE HARKIN PLAN: "FASCIST" FARM POLICY?

Tom Harkin, the freshman U.S. senator from Iowa, makes little secret of his far-left ideology and associations.

As a congressman he regularly boosted the programs of, and was closely associated with, the Institute for Policy Studies—Washington's most radical-left think tank.

Last spring, Mr. Harkin volunteered to try to sell Washington the Sandinista's new "peace plan" in order to stop aid to the Nicaraguan "contras."

This fall, however, he has dropped his socialist foreign-policy hat in favor of a blatantly fascist approach to domestic agricultural policy. Mr. Harkin is on the verge of getting that approach adopted by Congress, using last Sunday's Farm-Aid Concert as a front to "sell" it to taxpayers.

If he succeeds, America's agricultural pre-eminence will be lost forever—and we soon could be importing most of our food.

Mr. Harkin's proposal, most of which was recently adopted by the House Agriculture Committee, involves arbitrarily reducing domestic production by up to 45 percent to support a 40 to 50 percent price increase for all major feed and food grains, shifting the cost of subsidizing farmers from taxpayers to consumers.

Farmers would be forced to participate in a national referendum on "an offer they couldn't refuse"—either vote for large, nationally imposed cutbacks in production in return for a 40 percent increase in the domestic loan (support) rate—or accept reductions in that loan rate of 5 percent a year for three years.

When they had approved this plan (as they would), the secretary of agriculture would set national production quotas on every crop, and issue marketing "certificates" to every farmer who accepts these mandatory crop-reduction quotas.

In return, participating farmers would be given an immediate increase in crop loan rates from \$2.55 to \$3.61 a bushel on corn, and from \$3.30 to \$5.01 a bushel on wheat. And they would not be allowed to sell their grains for less than the loan rates.

To protect the farmers from "unfair competition" either from lower-cost imports or from those producers who don't sign up, Mr. Harkin's plan would make it illegal for any U.S. food manufacturer to buy grain from anyone without a certificate.

Farmers who don't "participate" could only sell their products overseas and without subsidies—and, without certificates, they would be committing economic suicide.

To keep these mandated higher prices from killing U.S. exports, the Harkin-House plan would give "export bonus payments" to exporters who bought grain from certificated producers and sold it overseas at the lower world prices. This would establish a "two-tier" pricing system on completely fungible food commodities which, without massive policing, manufacturers could easily buy more cheaply from any other country.

The USDA estimates that these export "bonus payments" would cost \$6 billion a year—\$18 billion over three years—or slightly more than deficiency payments now cost on all crops.

Aside from the monstrously immoral idea of shutting down 30-40 percent of the world's most productive agricultural economy at a time of worldwide hunger and famine, the Harkin proposal would do

almost incalculable damage to the U.S. agricultural economy.

As a result, total four-year input expenditures (seed, energy, farm machinery, fertilizers, and pesticides) would fall by \$12 billion, killing off 130,000 jobs. Net farm income would actually fall another 10 percent, even as consumers would be hit by a \$20 billion increase in food prices—whose impact would be 2½ times as great on low incomes as average households.

It would also surely invite exactly the kind of worldwide protectionist trader war that brought on the Great Depression.

Under the Harkin-House plan, by 1989, planted acreage would have been cut from 270 million to 205 million; 40 percent higher feed costs meat and poultry consumption by 7 percent; raise broiler and hog prices 15-30 percent; and cut the already marginal returns of beef operators by \$75 a head, cutting the current record-low cattle herd from 110 million to 97 million.

Mr. Harkin's draconian proposal was successfully "fronted" in the House by his ideological Bobbsey Twin, Rep. Tom Daschle, D-S.D., who arranged for last May's maudlin appearance of Jane Fonda, Sissy Spacek, and Jessica Lange before Congress, the same women who poured out their compassion for farmers last Sunday and publicly endorsed the Harkin plan.

Now, suddenly Rep. William (solo-junketo-Brazil) Alexander, D-Ark., has jumped in to help Mr. Harkin get his entire "mandatory" approach adopted on the floor in today's scheduled debate. So as bad as the present House bill is, it could get much worse.

Thus, the Beverly Hills Bleeders have gone on record for cutting U.S. food-grain output 30-40 percent while Africa is starving—in a plan identical to one first used by Bismarck of Prussia.

If you were looking for a more devilish way to undermine the U.S. and world economy—you could find nothing to equal the Harkin-House approach which Congress is now racing to ratify.

TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY SARGENT

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, an excellent article appeared recently in the Los Angeles Times about the foremost historian of Yosemite National Park, and a good friend of mine for many years, Ms. Shirley Sargent.

Shirley has lived in Yosemite since her childhood, when she arrived there with her parents in 1936. Her father was an engineer who helped to build roads allowing greater access to the high country of the park. Shirley became so fascinated with Yosemite's unique natural magnificence and beauty that she could not leave it, and she has lived there ever since.

Shirley has dedicated her life to chronicling the park's colorful social history, writing books on such diverse topics as the life of John Muir, the contributions of women pioneers to the park, and the history of the Ahwahnee Hotel. Not content only to write, Shirley also co-owns her own

publishing company, Flying Spur Press. Her special role in Yosemite has been recognized by the park's concessionaire, the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., which has made her its official archivist.

Shirley has worked hard to preserve the colorful and unique history of Yosemite for the enjoyment of park visitors for many generations to come, and for this I would like to thank her. Her excellent books make visits to the park even more enjoyable by explaining the stories behind all the attractions. The Los Angeles Times article that I mentioned earlier discusses Shirley's many contributions to Yosemite, and gives a glimpse of the positive spirit that she is so well known for. In recognition of all her accomplishments, I insert this article here in the RECORD:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 15, 1985]

TELLING TALES FROM THE SIERRA BY A BIOGRAPHER FOR YOSEMITE

(By Kay Mills)

FORESTA, CALIF.—Writer Shirley Sargent knows her place and lives it—Yosemite National Park.

For years she has been writing the histories that appear on bookshelves in park shops, books like "John Muir in Yosemite" and "Pioneers in Petticoats," as well as those on the landmark Ahwahnee and Wawona hotels. The connections between her work and being are fundamental.

Yosemite fascinates Sargent, and she wants to help others know its spell. "Solitude is one of the reasons this park is so loved. This park to me is a magnet. It's a lodestone. It's a home to me and I'm lucky. It's a place of singular beauty and multiple interests."

Knowing about the people who fought to preserve the park and its solitude and who made it their home should enrich any visitor, Sargent believes. "It will mean more to them if they're at Camp Curry and they know that the Currys started with seven tents and sleeping out in the rocks. Anytime you can make people real it helps," said the writer, who may have been a social historian long before it became academically acceptable.

"I don't like just plain history with a lot of facts. I want something that makes the people real to me. I want the death and the blood and the tears and the triumph, too.

"Say you're a tourist in the valley. You may look up and see a pillar of rock and say, 'Wow, look at that,' and then you remember from what you've read that a woman first climbed it in 1875. Wouldn't that make it more singular to you, more exciting?"

Sargent's books tell the Yosemite visitor what could have happened as well as what did. Not only was the Hetch Hetchy Valley dammed to provide water for San Francisco but there were plans years ago to dam the South Fork of the Merced River, which would have flooded the area around the present Wawona Hotel and golf course on the southern edge of the park. "There have been tons of threats against the park," said Sargent, citing a present-day attempt to dam the Merced at El Portal, just west of the park boundary. "It's all greed, greed, greed."

Sargent, 58, first came to Yosemite in 1936. She lived with her parents in Tuolumne Meadows, at 8,600 feet in the high country, while her engineer father helped build new park sections of the Big Oak Flat

and Tioga roads. Several years passed before she came down from Tuolumne to see the valley because she remembers always being carsick on the winding roads. She had a nomadic experience as a child, living in national parks and attending two or three schools each year.

Today she lives off the Big Oak Flat Road a few turns and a few bumps beyond Big Meadow, just 200 feet outside the park's western boundary. Her home occupies a clearing where you can hear the wind in the pines and catch the arresting scent of "mountain misery," a pungent plant with medicinal aroma. The house stands on the foundations of a home once owned by Theodore Solomons, the man who mapped what became the John Muir Trail along the crest of the Sierra. The original stone fireplace from the Solomons' house keeps her warm during the long winters of snow and solitary writing for her next book, a biography on, of course, Theodore Solomons.

Sargent insists on downplaying one aspect of her life, a rare disease that has confined her to a wheelchair since she was 14. After she graduated from Pasadena City College in 1947, she said she wanted to continue her education and applied to several universities, "but in those days it was pretty difficult for a handicapped person to get accepted." She was finally admitted by Whittier College, but by then she was already writing and decided "the best way to learn to be a writer is to sit down and work day after day."

She acknowledges few limits. "Tuolumne is so level that there's a lot of places you can go in a wheelchair. You can also go by mule or horseback. Of course that's expensive. . . . You can't always do everything. Old people can't do everything either."

Nonetheless, she's glad the improved Tioga Road went through in 1961—although many conservationists opposed it—to ease the trip to Tuolumne Meadows, "because it means many people, the old and the infirm, can see parts of the park they would never see otherwise. Now a lot of people are just too lethargic to tackle anything more than just a stroll. I'm a firm believer in getting out of the car and seeing, reacting."

Sargent was a nosy kid who knew she wanted to write. "I had always been curious about the past. I'd wonder who lived in some old run down farm house. And I'd go ask." Granny Meyer, who lived in a ranch house in Big Meadow and who had first come to Yosemite in 1883, could answer. Sargent put her and the women Meyer knew about—writers, cooks, innkeepers and hell-raisers—in "Pioneers in Petticoats," published in 1966.

Elizabeth Meyer's life "had spanned a tremendous amount of development here," Sargent recalls. "She was witty and she made a good subject because I knew her. She turned me on to history. I was still writing fiction, teen-age novels. One of my teen-age novels was called 'Ranger in Skirts.' Guess where she was located? Yosemite."

Most kids want to be a nurse one day, a teacher the next, Sargent recalled. "I was always going to be a rich, famous writer. Here I am at the age of 110," she added with a laugh, "rich in environment, in family and friends. And a writer."

A writer whose books (most published by Flying Spur Press, which she co-owns) sell steadily. "John Muir in Yosemite," published in 1971, is the biggest seller, and she says her book on the Ahwahnee sells about 2,500 copies a year. Her newest is "Dear

Papa," letters between Muir and his two daughters.

Sargent is the archivist for Yosemite Park & Curry Co., now owned by MCA, the giant movie and entertainment company. She says her relationships with the Concessionaire are excellent. "They weren't always that way." When she was younger, she says, "I was a complete rebel. . . . I used to call it the Yosemite Park & Robbery Co."

Does MCA ownership make any difference?

"When MCA came in here in 1974, it came in like gangbusters and they renamed Degan's (a landmark park restaurant) the Great Yosemite Food and Beverage Co. It was really tacky, one of those city-type names. There was talk of 10-story convention centers, which I knew would never happen because the National Park Service controls all that. But within a very short time they calmed way down."

With all she knows about park hotels, a visitor tells Sargent, she could have been the Authur Halley of Yosemite, writing about sordid scenes in the back country. She had, after all, wanted to call "Pioneers in Petticoats" by a steamier title, "Sex in the Sierra."

Sargent now grins at the thought. "I have a friend who's bugging me to do a novel about Yosemite. There's a lot of drama. But I know too much about recent history. There are things of course I didn't put in 'Yosemite and Its Innkeepers' that might have made it a little spicier. But I didn't want it to be. They'd say, 'Oh, here she comes again, digging up all the dirt.' Sure there's dirt anywhere you go. There are power fights wherever you go. . . . It's not that I avoid controversy but I don't think I want to do the Great American Novel on Yosemite.

"You have to add so much sex, so much blood and gore to appeal to readers today. There's enough drama in the geological forces in Yosemite.

DANNY ORTEGA—AN IMPORTER ON THE SLY

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, who can be both a revolutionary and a smooth businessman? The answer: Commandante Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. Believe it or not, that outspoken Marxist-Leninist, who criticizes capitalists whenever he can, is in business and doing well for himself; he may already be a millionaire. What, however, has he done to improve the life of the average Nicaraguan? In fact, very little.

According to an article by Jack Anderson, the commandante and his brother, Humberto Ortega, have a large import business. The two companies, Alfa Commercial and H.M. Corp. handle all goods and materials imported into that country. These commandantes also reportedly own numerous houses in Managua along with beach houses. They frequent private restaurants that are closed to all but them and their guests.

In addition to betraying the original promises of the Nicaraguan revolution which would have created an open demo-

cratic state, these Sandinista leaders are fattening themselves and their families by taking advantage of their prominent positions in that long-suffering country. While they pretend to help the people, they are really only interested in their own welfare.

Once again, the well-being of the Nicaraguan masses is ignored by those at the top who think only of themselves and hard currency. Rather than trying to upgrade the living conditions of Nicaraguans, the Sandinistas have destroyed the economy of that country. They have essentially turned that poor land into a closed police state. The church has been attacked and the opposition has been intimidated. At great cost, they are exporting their failed revolution to neighboring states. Again, corruption is alive and well in downtown Managua.

With these concerns in mind, I commend the following Washington Post article to my colleagues in the Congress.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 20, 1985]

SANDINISTA NOW SPELLS CORRUPTION

(By Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta)

Are the revolutionary rulers of Nicaragua trying to surpass the late, corrupt Anastasio Somoza's record as the hemisphere's greediest dictatorship? The word we get from Managua is that the Marxist Sandinistas are making a good run for Somoza's title.

In fact, the Sandinista leaders and their cronies are so blatant about their pursuit of luxury and wealth that the long-suffering Nicaraguan people know all about it, and some of them cynically refer to the revolution as *el engano*, meaning the trick or hoax.

From U.S. intelligence and other sources, we've pieced together this story of a people's revolution betrayed by the Marxist millionaires who stole control:

The three commandantes who dominate the Sandinista junta, Daniel Ortega, Humberto Ortega and Tomas Borge, have divided up the country's import market through two monopoly companies. What the Ortega brothers don't control, Borge does.

Daniel Ortega is the president of Nicaragua; Humberto is minister of defense and head of the army. Their key company is Alfa Comercial, which handles goods imported for the government. It is like the U.S. General Services Administration, except that the Ortegases are allowed to skim a percentage off the top of each transaction.

Rivaling their official pillage is the empire being built by Borge, the only surviving founder of the Sandinista movement. He is in charge of the police and internal security.

Borge walks with a pronounced limp, a souvenir of torture in the same Somoza prisons where his enemies are now mistreated. Borge was liberated in 1978 during the dramatic takeover of government buildings in Managua by Eden Pastora, now an embittered foe of his old Sandinista comrades.

Borge's import company, H M Corp., imports whatever goods the Ortegases don't.

Like the Ortegases, Borge has his own elegant private restaurants, off-limits to everyone but the Sandinista leaders and their guests. The government pays the tab. Borge also owns the Mau Mau, a discotheque in Managua that is the favorite of U.S. Embassy Marine guards.

Borge and the Ortegases flaunt their nouveau riches. Each owns more than half a dozen houses in the capital, according to competent sources. The Ortega family has

nine beach houses in the San Juan del Sur resort.

Mansions that once were Somoza's also are available for the Sandinista leaders' use. They are known as "protocol houses" in a transparent attempt to make them look official.

This is the tragedy of the Nicaraguan revolution. A popular uprising after years of repression and exploitation has been totally corrupted. The people still live in poverty.

Footnote: A spokeswoman for the Nicaraguan Embassy denied "absolutely" that Borge and the Ortega brothers owned any houses other than the ones they live in. She also maintained that only one company imports goods used by the government and it is state-owned. All of the restaurants in question, she added, are owned by the state.

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as the November summit between President Reagan and Secretary General Gorbachev approaches it is important that the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union is addressed as a high priority concern. We must remember the individuals and their families in the Soviet Union who are the victims of harassment and suffering. Therefore, I submit for the RECORD a letter that I will be sending to President Reagan on behalf of Zachar and Tatiana Zunshine, who are longing for the day they will be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1985.

HON. RONALD W. REAGAN,
President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The American people have long cherished and represented the value of human liberty for all people. Therefore, as you prepare for your upcoming meeting with Secretary General Gorbachev I would like to express my concern that the issue of human rights remains high on the agenda and that the individuals in the Soviet Union who are victims of human rights abuses are addressed specifically.

I would like to bring your attention to the plight of Zachar and Tatiana Zunshine, a family that has become very important to my wife, Kathryn, and I. We have had the opportunity to directly correspond with Tatiana and learn from her firsthand of the suffering that she and her husband have endured. Zachar Zunshine has been imprisoned in the Soviet Union since March 6, 1984. His crime is that he desires to leave the Soviet Union and to live freely in Israel. The Zunshines first applied to emigrate in 1981, but were subsequently denied that right.

Since being imprisoned Zachar has been suffering poor health and has been receiving insufficient medical treatment. While her husband suffers in prison, Tatiana is living a nightmare and will continue to do so until Zachar is released. Recently, life has become especially difficult for Tatiana as she has been struggling with Soviet authorities in an attempt to visit her husband in prison. These Soviet authorities are not only overlooking the Zunshines rights as

guaranteed by international human rights doctrines, but they are also denying Tatiana her rights as a Soviet citizen.

Mr. President, I know that you share my concern for those whose fundamental freedoms are being overlooked. Your meeting with Mr. Gorbachev is crucial to the freedom of people who are being persecuted in the Soviet Union. It is important that Mr. Gorbachev recognizes that the United States government cares about people like Zachar and Tatiana Zunshine.

America has long symbolized the principle of freedom for the oppressed peoples of the East. The U.S. must reaffirm its commitment to act upon that principle at this critical juncture for U.S.-Soviet relations and for the Jews of the Soviet Union.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. PORTER,
Member of Congress.

ECONOMIC SUCCESS HASN'T TRICKLED DOWN EVERYWHERE

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a thoughtful analysis of the southern New Jersey region. Mr. Joseph T. Tarquini, Jr. of the Tarquini Organization, Camden, NJ, has very adequately described the difficulties faced by our area in these times of supposed economic growth.

I suspect that the southern New Jersey area, which includes the First Congressional District which I have the privilege of representing, is not alone in today's economy. Mr. Tarquini's article may elicit comparisons with other districts with similar problems. I encourage my colleagues to read it.

The article appeared in the Philadelphia Business Journal of September 16-22. The article follows:

ZERO SUM GAME NOT FOR SOUTH JERSEY'S FUTURE

(By Joseph T. Tarquini, Jr.)

When the PATCO High Speed Line was being planned as the link between Philadelphia and the burgeoning South Jersey communities to the east, the City of Camden was expected to be a prime beneficiary.

Unfortunately, the rail link was no boon to Camden. Instead of making it possible for businesses to move in, it gave the professionals still in the city—medical people and attorneys, mainly—a ticket out of Camden. They could still work "downtown," but from offices in Haddonfield and other towns made conveniently accessible by the Speed Line. Growth, winner, loser, Zero-sum development.

Over the years, Atlantic City too had gone the way of Camden— orphaned by changing tastes and new demographic realities. As Camden was orphaned in the years after World War II by a newly-mobile population whose autos and superhighways allowed them to live far from where they worked, so Atlantic City fell prey to the changing tastes of tourists who were more affluent and, perhaps, less easily entertained than their parents.

Camden has been engaged in valiant efforts to turn itself around in recent years. A

number of new governmental and institutional buildings and the commitment of Campbell Soup to build new headquarters on the riverfront are excellent signs of progress. However, these developments are not sufficient to recapture a viable tax base. Until there is a major commitment by a residential developer, which will in turn attract the movie theaters, restaurants and shops that make a city come alive, Camden's revitalization will be a slow march forward.

Atlantic City was supposed to have been turned around by the introduction of casino gambling. But the city made a fundamental planning error at the very beginning by placing all of its chips on one spot—the boardwalk. As a result, there was no hub provided by casino development around which other, smaller commercial development could take place.

Today, Atlantic City is isolated from itself. The city and the boardwalk are two different worlds. Growth, winner, loser, Zero-sum development.

Atlantic City also is isolated from the rest of South Jersey—in fact, from the entire Northeast Corridor, because the proposed rail link between the city and Philadelphia (the so-called "Gambler's Express") is tied up in special interest wrangling.

If that line were built, and included appropriate local service, all of South Jersey could benefit by being connected to the rail lines linking the East's major cities from Washington to Boston.

South Jersey is too often a collection of competing enclaves.

What South Jersey does not need is a state level planning body. On the other hand, the myriad planning bodies in South Jersey communities vary in their sophistication and, in almost all cases, are simply unaware of what neighboring communities are doing with development that may impact them.

South Jersey would benefit if county-level planning bodies were to establish an informal communications mechanism to coordinate planning efforts and, in turn, to pass needed information down to local planning bodies.

While no entity would be in a position to veto another's development plans, improved communications would allow communities to plan future growth with the knowledge of what was being done in neighboring areas, and how they can best adjust to or take advantage of it.

South Jersey in the next century will be a region shaped by decisions made today. It will either be strong and vital or weak and declining.

Unless we take steps to insure that local planning is done with a view to potential regional impacts, we may see another 20 years of zero-sum development. And that would mean more South Jersey communities becoming the orphaned cities of the next century.

Joseph T. Tarquini Jr. is president of The Tarquini Organization, the Camden-based professional association of architects, planners and interior designers.

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my colleagues aware of a recent

column by Donald Lambro in the Washington Times, which makes the point that President Reagan can, and should, be more aggressive in his use of the Presidential veto power.

As long as the House and Senate ignore the growing public concern over Federal deficits, the President must use every weapon he has available to whip Congress into shape. I hope legislators on both sides of the aisle will read this column.

The article by Mr. Lambro follows:

From the Washington Times, Sept. 26, 1985]

BRUSHING UP ON VETOES

Memo to President Ronald Reagan: George Washington vetoed two bills during his presidency, neither of which was overridden by Congress.

President Abraham Lincoln vetoed seven bills, and none was overridden.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt vetoed 635 bills during his 12 years in office, and only nine, or 1.2 percent, were overridden.

The all-time veto champion was President Grover Cleveland, who averaged 73 vetoes each year he was in office, but was overridden only seven times, or on 1.2 percent of the 584 bills he rejected.

In the 196 years since George Washington was president, a total of 2,431 bills have been vetoed, and only 98 of them, or a scant 4 percent, have been overridden.

Just think if it, says freshman Rep. Fred Eckert of New York, "Throughout American history, presidents have been able to make their vetoes stick 96 percent of the time—96 percent of the time!"

During your August vacation and convalescence at your mountain ranch, Mr. Eckert sent you the complete veto messages of President Cleveland, hoping it would encourage you to emulate his penchant for vetoing bills, not to mention FDR's.

He, along with a number of your allies in Congress, wants you to begin wielding your veto pen as aggressively as past activist presidents have, in a major offensive to curb runaway spending.

Stephen Moore, policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation, says that in a veto fight you would hold all the trumps to make your vetoes stick.

A study of presidential vetoes by political scientists David Rohde and Dennis Simon found that two major factors have prevented Congress from overriding vetoes more frequently: the president's "public standing" and "control of Congress by the president's party."

Certainly your standing has never been higher, according to all the polls, and you enjoy Republican control in the Senate, something that President Dwight Eisenhower didn't have—though the vast majority of his vetoes were upheld.

According to the Heritage Foundation's analysis, if you "can keep Republican defections in the Senate below 30 percent on override attempts," you will be able to sustain all of your vetoes, even if you don't win a single Democratic vote.

There will be those who will advise you to compromise on the spending bills Congress will soon be sending down Pennsylvania Avenue for your signature. "Confrontation is not the way to run a government," according to the conventional wisdom in this town. And many of Washington's politicians and pundits have been urging you not to

take the veto approach to controlling federal spending.

The reason your adversaries are doing so is because they know it will work and that it will, to a large degree, strengthen your position in Congress and revalidate your 1984 mandate to get tougher on the deficit.

Pick your veto targets carefully, make known your determination early to veto specific bills that exceed your budget, then take your case to the people aggressively and ask for their support to uphold your veto.

It's a high-yield strategy tailored to turn your summer defense into a fall offense and regain the pre-1984 momentum of the Reagan Revolution.

MEXICO IN NEED

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the tragic earthquake in Mexico has dealt another severe blow to the battered economy of that nation. As a neighbor and ally, Mexico's importance to the United States cannot be overstated. Our concern and assistance in this time of adversity for Mexico is vital. Yet, as Jorge Castaneda writes in his commentary "Mexico in Need," that assistance must be made in a way that preserves the pride and self-respect of that nation.

I urge my colleagues to read Professor Castaneda's views contained in the following article:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 22, 1985]

MEXICO IN NEED

(By Jorge G. Castaneda)

When things go badly, Mexicans commend themselves to the Virgin of Guadalupe, the country's patron saint, for help and deliverance. Slow and inefficient at best, she was particularly inefficient last week. Mexico was struck by the worst natural disaster in its recorded history and received the latest installment in a seemingly never-ending succession of economic bad news.

Saudi Arabia leaked to the press—and privately made it known to Mexico—that it was increasing its petroleum exports to around 4 million barrels per day, thereby ensuring a new drop of \$2 or \$3 per barrel in the price of oil. Every one-dollar reduction implies a \$540 million drop in Mexico's yearly hard-currency earnings. After two price cuts during the past nine months, the country can ill afford another one. Most likely, such a move would make interest payments on its \$96 billion foreign debt exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

To complicate matters further, on Thursday—the day of the earthquake—the International Monetary Fund tactfully announced that it was revoking its loan agreement with Mexico, freezing the pending disbursement of \$900 million in loans. More than the money itself, the IMF's decision will affect Mexico's already battered credit rating, making its attempt to obtain fresh funds on the world market practically hopeless.

Despite the ominous implications of these economic and financial calamities, they are clearly dwarfed by the destruction and

misery wrought by last week's earthquake. The dead, the maimed and the injured are yet uncounted but will certainly run over 10,000. Property and economic damages are massive if incalculable. Worst of all, the harm done to the psyche of the capital's 17 million inhabitants may take years to mend. Mexico City ceased to be a pleasant, healthy or safe place to live years ago, but, because of the quake, all of its ills and drawbacks will multiply many times over for years to come. Moreover, since Mexico City is the economic, political and cultural heart of the country, the catastrophe's effects will reverberate throughout the nation.

This is the bad news. The good news is not yet in sight. It can, nonetheless, be hoped for and, though Mexico's wish list today is infinite, it does have priorities. Obviously first among them is humanitarian aid from abroad—and from the United States. It is needed, will be welcomed and accepted, but on Mexico's terms.

Requirements have not yet been ascertained, although some help has already begun to arrive. France and other European countries have sent plane loads of supplies and specialized rescue equipment. The government of the United States has offered assistance; it will undoubtedly be useful. The international community, and the United States in particular, should, however, work in close cooperation with Mexican authorities and institutions in choosing and channeling the aid to avoid overlaps, bruised feelings and conditionality of any sort.

Under present circumstances, Mexico's pride is one of its most precious assets. It should be handled with care and, above all, with tact. With phone lines down, friends and relatives out of touch and television screens filled as never before with scenes of Mexico and its people, Americans could perhaps reflect on how close and how relevant Mexico is. It is a cliché to say that only tragedy brings attention and interest, but it is also, in this case, a tragic irony. If Mexico City's earthquakes of Sept. 19 and 20 mark the beginning of a new American awareness of Mexico's problems, promise and reality, they will have generated something positive—however minimal.

Finally, the earthquake could offer the country's creditors—governments, banks and international agencies—an opportunity to ease up on Mexico. For some time it has been clear to many that Mexico would soon have to stop sacrificing its long-term economic development to meet interest payments on its foreign debt. If the earthquake makes this fact easier to realize, live with or justify, then once again the international financial community will have done the right thing for the wrong reasons. The economic costs of reconstruction will be enormous. But the political costs of not helping to rebuild the devastated areas of Mexico City could be far greater.

If there ever was a time when a country needed a break, the time is now, and the country is Mexico.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN GOLD CROSS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 5, 1985, the members of the

Ukrainian Gold Cross will hold a banquet and commemorative meeting in Cleveland to observe the 50th anniversary of their organization. The Ukrainian Gold Cross, organized in Cleveland in 1935, has provided half a century of humanitarian service, assisting their fellow Americans, as well as Ukrainians who were victimized by war and political repression.

The Ukrainian Gold Cross was organized in response to the desperate need of Ukrainians who suffered from the horrors of Stalinist terror in the thirties. After World War II, the Gold Cross sponsored and assisted refugees and displaced persons who were forced to abandon their land of birth and emigrate to America. The refugees, who had been traumatized by the horrors of communism, fascism, and global war, found a safe haven in the United States and generous assistance from organizations like the Gold Cross. Members of the Gold Cross helped the new Americans to find housing, learn a new language, and become acquainted with new customs and a fresh way of life.

Today, the Ukrainian Gold Cross assists victims of hunger, disease, disaster, and hardship on a local, national, and international level. The organization conducts nursery schools and summer camp for adolescents and sponsors scholarships for underprivileged students who seek higher education. An important aspect of the Gold Cross efforts is the preservation of Ukrainian customs, arts, and crafts, and the perpetuation of ancient traditions. Through their efforts, the rich Ukrainian heritage lives in this country in the hearts of Ukrainian Americans. The Gold Cross also works to provide moral and material support for political prisoners in Ukraine and their families, who have been targeted for repression on the part of Soviet Secret police and judicial organizations.

Most recently, members of the Ukrainian Gold Cross participated as a nongovernmental organization in the U.N. International Women's Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, this past summer. The Ukrainian participants provided information on Ukrainian culture and solicited support for the efforts of Ukrainian women who are struggling for human rights and national self-determination.

I congratulate the Ukrainian Gold Cross on the occasion of its 50th jubilee and wish its members continuing success in their service to the American and Ukrainian communities.

BEWARE OF SPIES IN PINSTRIPES

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, there are many Soviet agents masquerading as diplomats here in the United States. The large Soviet presence allows their intelligence services to vacuum up valuable intel-

ligence from this country. Our Government must continue to do everything possible to stop the outflow of sensitive intelligence information.

In spite of Mr. Gorbachev's recent comments that Soviet-American relations are at an all time low, the Soviets still maintain a huge presence in the United States. In their Embassy in Washington and in their Consulate in San Francisco, there are about 279 official Soviet diplomats and staff personnel. The United States presence in Moscow and Leningrad is smaller.

Given the Soviet tendency to ignore international agreements, I am amazed that their U.N. office is so large. Their mission in the United Nations has 147 diplomats. Their staff in the U.N.'s Secretariat totals 275. Fortunately, our Government recently imposed travel restrictions on the Soviet staff there.

About 50 percent of the Soviet Secretariat staff is employed by the Soviet intelligence services. About 35 percent of Soviet diplomats in this country are assumed to be intelligence officers. Using this formula, there are about 300 Soviet spies working in this country.

Soviet spies buy, steal, and ferret out sensitive diplomatic intelligence and military secrets, and they monitor our communications. The Walker case is probably one of many operations that the Soviets are conducting in our open society.

While we cannot stop Soviet espionage completely, upgrading our counterintelligence efforts is a step in the right direction. Fortunately, communications security is also being improved. I commend the administration for its deep concern about this critical issue.

CAMDEN COUNTY PARKS COMMISSION

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an example of county government providing a valuable service to its constituents. Camden County, NJ, in my congressional district, has a long history of providing to its residents outstanding park facilities and events for recreational and entertainment purposes.

Regular services offered in Camden County parks include lunchtime concerts, children's theatre, and wide variety of leagues and recreational activities for residents to enjoy. Special attractions and events include the Edward Payton Weston Six-Day Race; the Commissioners' Invitational Mile; and the Taste of South Jersey Food Festival in Cooper River Park.

This year, it appears the Camden County Parks Commission, under the leadership of Freeholder John Radano and Commission President David Venella, has outdone itself. Along with the fine array of attractions and activities offered by the commission, a

series of top-name entertainment has been assembled, featuring the finest big bands in the world. Among the top names which have performed are the Glenn Miller Orchestra, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians, and the Count Basie Orchestra.

On Sunday, October 6, the Camden County Parks Commission will feature the Maynard Ferguson Band in the final big band concert of this special season. Clearly, Camden County provides fine recreational facilities and services, but this concert series has presented residents with the finest musical entertainment anywhere for an incomparable admission price—free of charge.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues would join me in congratulating Freeholder John Radano and Commission President David Venella for making Camden County's parks among the finest in the State, and assembling such a fine array of talent. The residents of Camden County deserve no less.

INDUSTRY EXPLORES NEW WAYS TO BENEFIT FROM FED- ERALLY SUPPORTED TECHNOL- OGY DEVELOPMENT PRO- GRAMS

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, during the past year, Congress has expressed a strong interest in extending the ability of the private sector to obtain technology funded within the Federal research and development programs at our national laboratories. This interest stems from our concern that the United States must reap the maximum benefit from its investment of tax dollars in the development of new technologies. A recent hearing, which was held in Oak Ridge, TN, jointly by my Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production and the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology, chaired by Mr. WALGREN, suggested that there exists within the private sector great interest in obtaining rights to use in the commercial marketplace technology funded by the Federal Government and developed at our national laboratories.

A recent article, which I would like to include in the record from Nucleonics Week, August 22, 1985, describes how one company, Westinghouse, instituted a pilot program with an initial investment of \$250,000 to explore the opportunities available for transferring technologies from our national laboratories to corporate interests related to their nuclear industry development programs. As a result of these investigations, Westinghouse was able to form four separate companies that service the nuclear industry in various capacities. These companies, which are subsidiaries of the parent Westinghouse Corp., were formed as a direct result of the transfer of technology from nuclear research and development

programs at laboratories, such as the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Another corporation, Sundstrand, has also contracted with Argonne National Laboratory for the purpose of utilizing their expertise to solve specific technological problems associated with certain product interests of the Sundstrand Corp. Both Westinghouse and Sundstrand perceive these associations with the national laboratories as highly cost-effective. Rather than making extensive corporate investments in developing the internal R&D capabilities that already exist at the national laboratories, these innovative companies have found that they can best obtain solutions to their technological problems by utilizing the expertise of the national laboratories at substantially lower costs. Westinghouse, for example, notes that for a minimal investment of some \$40,000 to \$50,000 at a national laboratory, they can obtain the results of research programs that, if performed within the corporate structure, would cost on the order of \$400,000. In addition to the costs, it would most probably take a much longer time to obtain results.

I applaud the innovative approach to technology transfer taken by these corporations. It is an example of how industry and the Government can work together in order to maximize the benefits of Federal investment in research and technology programs. Moreover, it is only through such cooperative efforts that the United States can hope to compete with foreign nations in which new technology developments are often subsidized by their national governments.

NATIONAL LAB TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO NUCLEAR INDUSTRY INCREASING

An increasing number of companies in the nuclear industry are tapping federally funded national laboratories for technology to better compete in U.S. and foreign markets while saving on in-house development expenditures, said Gene Stark, the chairman of the Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer (FLC). As an example of this trend, Westinghouse helped start up four new nuclear-related businesses in the last year as an outgrowth of research projects at such laboratories. Mike Koronko, who spearheaded a Westinghouse program to investigate the potential for technology transfer, said, "It's better to put \$50,000 into a national laboratory than to reinvent the wheel for \$400,000 within the corporation."

One powerful catalyst in the now fluid laboratory-to-industry technology transfer process was a 1982 internal policy change at DOE that instituted a class waiver of DOE rights to patents in favor of the laboratory operators for much lab research, said Stark, who also serves as the industry initiative officer for Los Alamos National Laboratory. Lab operators then became much freer to issue licenses to industry and to help guarantee company investments in the labs. "In the past there were problems with patents, and companies stayed away from research labs like the plague. For a long time, there was only one case of a licensing agreement to industry every five years, but in the last year and a half, there have been at least ten. There has been quite an acceleration of inquiries from business in the past year," he said.

"Now a company can put research dollars into a lab and get exclusive U.S. and even foreign patent rights. In most cases the government will simply negotiate a reasonable royalty agreement," Stark said. Last fall legislation was passed which will have further positive impact on patent rights for lab operators, according to Alan Claflin, the director of the laboratory management division of DOE's energy research office. The Commerce Department is expected to issue regulations soon which will require government departments like DOE to grant patent rights to federally financed labs operated by small businesses and nonprofit organizations. DOE is also working on case-by-case waivers for labs operated by big business, as in the situation of Martin Marietta at Oak Ridge, Claflin said. "The net effect of the legislation and the waivers is that there will be a lot more industry activity at the labs in the next few years," he said.

Korenko summarized Westinghouse's interest in acquiring lab technology: "We found that foreign countries and companies and good customers, but that they are also strong competitors. So we decided to utilize the technology of the U.S. labs, which are supported by U.S. tax dollars. There are a number of foreign parties terribly interested in penetrating these labs, and indeed, there have already been penetrations. It's a bit of a commercial war."

To take advantage of federally financed technology, Westinghouse executives set up a one-year pilot program in late 1983 to establish a conduit for technology transfer from the labs to the company. Since the end of the pilot program last August, Westinghouse has fostered the startup and growth of four small entrepreneurial businesses. The four companies provide services to the nuclear industry or supply nuclear manufacturers. Korenko said, declining to identify the companies for proprietary reasons. "These are the first fruits of the seeds sown by the pilot program," he said.

Westinghouse is the only major nuclear vendor to institute a formal pilot project for technology transfer so far, Korenko believes. The company initially looked at technology available at Hanford Engineering Development Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, Battelle-Northwest, Battelle-Columbus and several university laboratories. There are some 730 federally supported labs in the U.S. Korenko said. "The primary difficulty was not with the labs. Finding the technology was easy. The lab folks virtually laid the technology at our feet," he said.

"The obstacle to the technology transfer process generally occurs within the corporations. Companies have their own research projects, and it takes a certain effort to look beyond your in-house lab to see what's available. Typically, it takes six months just to work up to a good level of cross talk," Korenko said, describing the evolution of a transfer process. "Within 8 to 18 months, small contracts are in place to nurture and desired application. Then, within one to three years, a small business can emerge as a result of the research," he said.

"In a typical transfer process, the business wants the technology for free. Indeed, 50% to 80% of the information a business might want is available for free. But a small contract worth anywhere from \$20,000 to \$200,000 will plug a company into the flow of development. Most small contracts with the labs are probably only worth \$40,000 to \$50,000, which buys about a one-half man-

year effort. This allows you to cherry pick the technology," he said.

One way businesses can make contact with researchers is through the FLC, Stark said. The FLC is an ad hoc organization which functions as an informal information exchange network, he said. FLC utilizes an electronic mail system to link some 300 federal labs, which receive about 85% of the federal government's investments in research and development. "Westinghouse's Advanced Power Systems came to us for help in locating a particular application, and we were able to quickly forward the request, notifying a great number of researchers at the laboratories around the country," he said.

Westinghouse has spent about \$250,000 on technology transfer from the national labs since setting up the pilot program, Korenko estimated. Westinghouse has absorbed technology from the labs in areas of dosimetry and nuclear waste, including elements of packaging, handling, and transportation, Korenko said.

Other major vendors, like General Electric, as well as manufacturers and service companies, have also been active in the absorption of technology from the national labs, Korenko said. "We went to a number of other U.S. companies and explained what we had managed to do at the labs. It became something of a national effort in the foreign technology war," he said.

One national laboratory official responsible for technology transfer to private business was critical of DOE's speed in granting patent rights: "DOE has been the worst foot-dragger among the government departments and agencies when it comes to allowing patent rights. Two years ago, DOE came out with a big plan to promote the transfer of lab research to private industry, but it has not come off as smoothly as everyone hoped, mainly due to snags in patent legislation. Exclusive rights waivers are in many instances still very hard to get or very time consuming," he said.—Charles Thurston, New York

A TRIBUTE TO WAYNE A. CAWLEY, JR.

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Wayne A. Cawley, Jr., on his recent election to the presidency of the Southern Association of the State Departments of Agriculture.

Mr. Cawley, who has served the State of Maryland as Secretary of Agriculture for the past decade, is highly noted for his work with Federal officials in designing a national model project for Federal crop insurance in Caroline County, MD. In 1974, in recognition of his 25 years of dedicated and distinguished service to Caroline County's farm community, Wayne received the accolade, "Outstanding Farmer."

So for those of us in Maryland's First Congressional District who work hard to address the concerns of the American farmer, it comes as no surprise that Wayne now assumes the leadership of an organization that oversees agricultural develop-

ments in 17 States, plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

It is with great pride, then, that I take this opportunity to salute Wayne for his untiring and unselfish commitment to his State, his country, and to all of us who rely on the labors of the American farmer for our daily sustenance.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. PAUL D. LAVINE

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Paul D. LaVine will retire from his position as director of the Stanislaus County Cooperative Extension after more than 30 years of service to agriculture in the Modesto area.

Paul was born in Los Angeles. After graduating from high school, he served in the Navy for 4 years. He received his bachelor of science degree in horticulture in 1950 from New Mexico State University, and his master's degree in 1952 from Oklahoma State University. For the next 2 years, Paul worked as a horticulturist with New Mexico State University. In 1954, he became a farm adviser with the Stanislaus County Cooperative Extension, specializing in grapes, small fruits, and walnuts. In October 1981, he was appointed director of the extension.

During his career with the extension, Paul has worked hard to promote greater political participation by farmers and the use of advanced technology in agriculture. He was instrumental in organizing the Grape Improvement Association, which has become a significant factor in the area's agricultural politics. The fine work of the association in the area of weather forecasting has received national attention. The 11 computerized weather stations operated by the association provide area farmers with reliable weather forecasts. Paul has also testified twice before congressional committees in support of the National Weather Service.

Paul's efforts have been widely recognized by the agricultural community. He has been named honorary chapter farmer by the Future Farmers of America, received a certificate of appreciation from the Grape Growers of California, and was recognized by the Viticulture Department of California State University, Fresno, to name but a few.

Paul has also been very active in local community service organizations. He founded three Toastmasters Clubs in Stanislaus County, and is presently a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Rotary Club. In 1983, he was the recipient of the Good Egg Award, the most prestigious award for community service in Stanislaus County.

The agricultural industry will certainly miss Paul's leadership at the Cooperative Extension. He leaves behind him a legacy of service and innovation that will certain-

ly be hard to replace. I would like to commend Paul for all his help in making the Stanislaus County agricultural industry one of the most successful and productive in the Nation, and I wish him continued health and happiness in his retirement.

**MINORITY ENTERPRISE
DEVELOPMENT WEEK**

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the first full week in October has been proclaimed Minority Enterprise Development Week in honor of our Nation's minority business men and women. I'm proud of the growing number of minority-owned businesses in Dallas and am pleased to have this opportunity to salute those successful entrepreneurs and to encourage others to join with them in developing new enterprises.

America has long been regarded as a land of opportunity—a place where any individual can find success through talent and hard work. For some, however, hard work and talent were not enough. The American dream was real, but not all of our people were invited to share in it. Those minority entrepreneurs who succeeded did so against tremendous odds. Fortunately, their successes inspired others, and their efforts helped to knock down barriers and open new opportunities to all Americans.

Today, minority enterprises are an important and rapidly growing part of our economy. That growth can and should be encouraged by Government policy. Our Nation's economic vitality in the future will largely depend upon creativity and diversity in our business community. To meet the challenges facing us, we'll need a large measure of cooperation between the Government and business community, and we must work to ensure that minority-owned businesses will play an active role in that partnership. Minority enterprises have made an invaluable contribution to the Dallas community and will, I'm confident, continue to do so.

Recently, 12 Dallas-Fort Worth area businesses were presented with "Quest for Success Awards." This award, presented by the Dallas Morning News, the Miller Brewing Co., and the Dallas Black Chamber of Commerce, recognizes outstanding achievement by minority business owners. Three of the businesses honored were located in my congressional district: Proline Corp., Dodd, Frazier & Associates, and Pettis Norman, Inc. I'm proud of these firms and congratulate them on this much-deserved award. I look forward to their continued success and to more outstanding contributions by minority enterprises.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**A TRIBUTE TO MISS KRISTIE
WOOD**

HON. PAT SWINDALL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. SWINDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Miss Kristie Wood, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Don Wood, Jr., of Covington, GA, who was recently named Miss Georgia T.E.E.N.

Kristie's accomplishment is particularly impressive because she competed against girls from a State that is known for its bright and beautiful young ladies.

The State of Georgia can certainly expect great things from Kristie who is presently very involved in the Beta Club, Key Club, Y Club, and student council. She has also been president of the Newton General Hospital Candy Strippers and "Teens Against Drugs" and she is very active in the youth group at First Baptist Church. Kristie also plays the piano and flute and enjoys classical ballet and modern dance.

I hope my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in congratulating Kristie Wood for her outstanding achievement and we all look forward to great things from her.

**TO COMMEMORATE THE PRESI-
DENCY OF MORLAND G.
McMANIGAL OF THE NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDER-
WRITERS**

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Mr. Morland G. McManigal, who has recently been elected to the presidency of the National Association of Life Underwriters [NALU].

Mac McManigal comes to this important and responsible position experienced in the insurance business and the workings of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He has experience and knowledge of local, State, and national issues and has an impressive record of civic and organizational involvement. Active in the insurance business for more than 30 years, Mac McManigal is now the agency manager for the State Farm Insurance Co. in Fairfield, CA, which is, I must note, State Farm's leading life agency in California and consistently ranked in the top 1 percent of the company's more than 1,000 agencies nationwide. Mac has also been active in insurance-related organizations, having served as president of the Solano-Napa Association of Life Underwriters, as well as in numerous leadership posts for the California association. At the national level, he has been a member of nine NALU national committees, an NALU trustee, secretary, president-elect, and now president.

September 30, 1985

In addition to his impressive business and professional achievements, Mr. McManigal is also active in his community in Solano County, CA. A past president of the Green Valley Country Club, YMCA and school board, he is also a director of the Suisun Valley Bank and is active with girls' softball, having taken several teams on international trips and served as host for many foreign teams.

I have every confidence that Mac McManigal will be a hard-working, enthusiastic, and strong president and will no doubt accomplish all of the goals that he has set for himself and for NALU. I ask therefore, that you please join me today in tribute to the new president of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

**THE PROMISE OF BETTER
RELATIONS WITH TURKEY**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a few days we shall be noting the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus. In all probability, that anniversary will become an occasion for debate over the role now played by Turkey in the continued division of that island. It is not my purpose to engage in such a discussion at this time. The record of my views on the subject are clear. However, as we consider those issues, it is important not to lose sight of our Nation's relationship with Turkey.

In order to appreciate both the current benefits and the possibilities in our relationship, we must understand clearly the vital and constructive role that Turkey plays in the defense of the Western alliance and in contributing to peace in the Middle East. Turkey's present and potential role in these areas is frequently misunderstood. It is important that public debate in the United States proceed from a common, well-reasoned understanding of the true nature of the Turkish Republic's actual—and potential—contribution to international peace and stability.

In reviewing the importance of Turkey's role, we must not overlook our strong ties with the other NATO power in the Eastern Mediterranean, Greece. Because of its strategic location and longstanding ties with the Western alliance, Greece plays an important part in NATO's plans—a part we hope it will continue to play in the future. Our strong ties to both Greece and Turkey should help them bridge the gap existing between them. By fully appreciating the legitimate concerns of both of our allies, we will demonstrate that we deserve the trust that they place in our efforts in the region.

Turkey occupies a unique geographic and social position. It straddles Asia and Europe; it has an overwhelmingly Muslim population and at the same time a political orientation that is unmistakably Western. Strikingly, while it is one of only two Euro-

pean members of NATO bordering the Soviet Union, it also borders both parties to the Iran-Iraq war.

NATO has assigned Turkey an awesome responsibility—guarding NATO's southeastern flank from attack by the vast forces in the southwestern portion of the Soviet Union. Turkey must deter, and if necessary repel, any attack which might be launched in coordination with a Soviet thrust in the central theater of Europe. At the same time, Turkey must be able to act to bottle up the Soviet Black Sea fleet by closing the Dardanelles in the event that an attempt is made to use that fleet in opposition to NATO interests.

Turkish soldiers and sailors, while willing to exert every effort to carry out their duties, are hampered by obsolete equipment. Turkey and the United States have been engaged in a long-term effort to upgrade the armaments available to the Turkish Armed Forces. Although Turkey is the third largest recipient of American aid, it still has not achieved the needed modernization.

Turkey has provided the United States with access to many bases from which we gather vital intelligence on the Soviet Union. Continued access to that information is important to our ability to detect Soviet military action. Moreover, Turkey plays an important role in our ability to verify the strategic arms control agreements, on which our national security depends. With the loss of important intelligence collection centers in Iran following the fall of the Shah, its role has become even more important.

Turkey's role in the Middle East is of course of great importance. It has remained neutral in most regional issues but is respected by and has cordial ties with most countries in the area, including, for instance, both Iran and Iraq. Thus, while it is capable of exerting military force to maintain the regional stability it seeks, it has not aligned itself with any force outside the Middle East with respect to purely regional issues. Given its special position in the area, the United States would do well to pay attention to Turkey's views on regional issues.

The United States is grateful for Turkey's cooperation in another arena that in my view is vital to our national security—our war against drugs. In 1968, about 80 percent of the heroin coming into the United States originated in Turkey. Many Turkish farmers were economically dependent on opium cultivation. Yet the Turkish Government's courageous leadership, which has been sustained through all of their political changes, has gradually led to the elimination of illicit opium cultivation in Turkey. We have repeatedly pointed to the Turkish initiative as a model for other nations to follow.

No discussion of Turkey's potential contribution to the Western alliance would be complete without an examination on the progress made in the economic and political spheres in recent years. Turkey has made giant strides in controlling the economic stagnation and inflation—formerly

100 percent per year—that was ruining its economy in the later 1970's.

During the late 1970's Turkey was wracked with political instability, giving rise to virulent terrorism which threatened the very fabric of Turkish society. The armed forces intervened in a move which while evidently supported by a majority of Turks nevertheless resulted in a severe abridgement of personal and political liberties and in the inevitable excesses associated with any military regime. The imposition of military rule resulted in the political isolation of Turkey in the Western alliance and in a slowdown in the military modernization plans. For better or for worse, few NATO countries were willing to help modernize a military—whatever its role in the overall defense of the West—which was not subordinate to civilian control.

Turkey is on the road back to democracy. While its constitution provides that General Evren will continue as President until 1988, the military acquiesced in Prime Minister Ozal's assumption of power after the 1983 elections, even though it had backed an opposing candidate. In 1984, Prime Minister Ozal's party won a significant victory in local elections over all parties. Those elections were open to several political parties which has not been permitted to participate in 1983 elections, and whose absence had rendered the 1983 results suspect in some circles in Europe.

With the political legitimacy of the Turkish Government more widely recognized, Turkey will no doubt be able to find more willing partners in economic, military, and political endeavors—particularly in Europe—than had previously been the case. The United States should actively encourage such cooperation. Turkey's historically close links with the United States should also lead to much closer bilateral ties as the source of tension within the Turkish body political subside. The United States should also do its part. While never forgetting the close ties that bind us to Greece, and despite the irritation to our relations still caused by the Turkish presence on Cyprus, we must not ignore the importance of overall bilateral relationship. Such recognition on our part may result in allaying Turkish concerns about our reliability as a partner in the security and economic realms, and in increased Turkish flexibility in those areas which still remain problematic from our point of view, and which unnecessarily complicate the relationship with its other NATO partners.

A TRIBUTE TO BARBARA R.
MORGAN

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, about this time last year, President Reagan announced that he had directed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to select a teach-

er as the first private citizen to be launched into space aboard the space shuttle. As a result of this decision, more than 10,000 teachers from every discipline in America's elementary and secondary schools competed for the honor of being designated as the first teacher in space. On the basis of criteria such as originality and creativity, dedication to the teaching profession, a high degree of community involvement, and ability to communicate the space flight experience, 10 finalists were ultimately selected. The finalists were further subjected to rigorous medical evaluations and space flight suitability testing at NASA's Johnson Space Center and other installations. At a formal ceremony at the White House recently, Vice President BUSH announced the winner as well as backup candidate, Barbara R. Morgan, a constituent of mine from McCall, ID, where she teaches second grade at McCall-Donnelly Elementary School.

Over the next several months, Barbara will receive approximately 120 hours of training in flight operations and mission procedures, identical to that experienced by the designated candidate and other mission specialists. In the event the designated candidate is unable to continue training or to fulfill the many requirements for space travel, Barbara will become the actual space flight participant on a mission scheduled for next January. In addition to her training, Barbara will assist NASA by sharing her experiences and perceptions with the educational community for the purpose of inspiring student interest in the space age and in the career opportunities it offers.

NASA also intends to make use of the special abilities of the other eight finalists, including those of David Marquart, a computer science teacher from Boise High School, by requesting their assistance in designing the lessons and actual demonstrations to be conducted aboard the flight next January. They will be broadcast live via satellite to thousands of classrooms throughout the Nation.

Besides its interest in generating enthusiasm for the space age and the wonders of its technology, NASA also hopes to help restore prestige to the noble profession of teaching, something which it has sadly lacked in recent years. Barbara Morgan has brought pride not only the students, teachers, and citizens of McCall, ID, but to the entire teaching profession. On behalf of my colleagues, the citizens of Idaho's First District, and the Nation, I extend warm congratulations and best wishes to her. We all look forward to receiving her thoughts and impressions of this unique and exciting educational opportunity from the space age.

CONSECRATION OF DAYTON'S
GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in the Greek Orthodox community, the consecration of a church is a very important moment. That is when the church is initiated into the service of God, and set apart for exclusive use as a house of worship.

It is a time of revitalization and renewal. A consecration takes place only once in the history of a church; 37 years ago, the Greek Orthodox community in Dayton constructed a church building. However, it has never been consecrated, and thus remains incomplete.

On Sunday, October 6, the church will be consecrated during a ceremony officiated by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, leader of 4 million Greek Orthodox Christians in North and South America, and recipient of our Nation's highest civilian award, the Medal of Honor.

Also participating will be His Excellency Bishop Timotheos of Detroit, leader of the diocese to which the Dayton church belongs, and Father Stratton Dorozenski, priest of the Dayton parish.

Other participants will be Fathers Jerry Tasikas, Philemon Payiatis, and George Hiotis, past priests of the community; and Fathers Nick Tsaknides and Dean Gigicos, priests who are from and were ordained in Dayton.

I join the 400 families who are members of the Greek Orthodox Church of Dayton, special guests, and the entire Dayton community in congratulations on this very special occasion.

I offer my deepest hope that the church building continue as a house of worship, fulfillment, and peace for many years to come.

SAINT MARY, REFUGE OF SINNERS
CATHOLIC CHURCH'S
100TH ANNIVERSARY COM-
MEMORATION

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 100th anniversary celebration of Saint Mary, Refuge of Sinners Catholic Church in Cambridge, MD.

As we in Maryland commemorate Saint Mary, Refuge of Sinners Church's untiring and unwavering commitment to faith during the past century, I believe it is altogether fitting that we give thanks to the many church members who, over the generations, have brought comfort and light to the people of Cambridge. On momentous occasions such as this, we not only share remembrances of a rich and vibrant past,

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but we also prepare to perpetuate our ideals far into the future.

On October 27, Rev. James P. Eckrich and his parishioners will mark the centennial anniversary of the founding of Saint Mary, Refuge of Sinners Catholic Church with a Mass celebrated by Bishop Robert E. Mulvey, Diocese of Wilmington. As this special day approaches, I praise Saint Mary's for its spirit of community and compassion, and hope that this proud place of worship continues to grow and prosper in the years to come.

SUPERFUND—THE MOST IMPOR-
TANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE
FACING THIS CONGRESS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress will soon be facing one of the most important decisions before us this session—the decision about the continuation of the Superfund Program. Toxic wastes spewn from our Nation's industries are being dumped haphazardly in dangerous sites all across our Nation. The crisis is growing daily.

My own congressional district is no exception. Recent revelations of hazardous waste sites on and around the San Francisco Peninsula have emphasized the universality of this problem. In a recent survey, which I conducted to assess the views of my constituents in the 11th Congressional District of California, 82 percent indicated that they favored an increase in Federal Government funding for programs to clean up hazardous toxic waste dumps. There is a strong concern and a desire for action to remedy this growing crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in Congress a recent article by Douglas P. Wheeler, executive director of the Sierra Club, which appeared in the Sierra, the national publication of the Sierra Club. This article is one of the best analyses of the current status of this issue.

The text of the article follows:

THE VOTE OF THE YEAR

(By Douglas P. Wheeler)

(The upcoming Superfund vote will be the most important pollution decision this Congress makes. Will the law serve polluters better than the public?)

The American people are deeply troubled by the dangers of toxic wastes. According to a recent poll, 93 percent of the population is seriously concerned. The highly hazardous effluvia of our nation's industries, dumped indiscriminately across landscapes urban, suburban, and rural, pose a deadly threat to individuals, and they know it.

But in the crowded chamber of the House Energy and Commerce Committee on June 20, there was no evidence of the widespread public demand to clean up toxic dumps. Instead it was business as all-too-usual, as the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism voted on legislation to extend the five-year-old federal Superfund

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program. Encouraged by chemical and oil industry lobbyists, the subcommittee struck down a strong Superfund bill by a vote of 13 to 5. After repudiating its own chair's draft bill, the subcommittee substituted a diluted measure crafted by Reps. John Dingell (D-Mich.) and James Broyhill (R-N.C.), respectively the chair and ranking Republican on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Environmentalists were appalled. The Dingell-Broyhill bill, said subcommittee chair James Florio (D-N.J.), would perpetuate the agonizingly slow pace of cleanup the nation has endured for the last five years. "Power politics, pure and simple," was Sierra Club lobbyist Blake Early's assessment. "Polluters couldn't have written a better bill for themselves."

In fact, the vote marked a stunning reversal. Just ten months earlier, in August of a presidential election year, the full House of Representatives had adopted a much stronger Superfund bill by a lopsided 323-to-33 margin. Now the subcommittee had rejected a bill modeled on that earlier version and substituted a much weaker bill in its place.

Members of the subcommittee who voted for the Dingell-Broyhill bill had various explanations and excuses for adopting a bill so compatible with the desires of the chemical industry. Several suggested they had voted for it because nothing stronger could possibly pass this timorous subcommittee—a prediction made certain by their defections. Several talked hopefully about strengthening the bill later, when the full committee took up the issue, a prospect Rep. Gerry Sikorski (D-Minn.) likened to "putting wings on a sow."

Through July the full Energy and Commerce Committee labored over the Dingell-Broyhill bill, but the results were consistently the same. Amendments to strengthen the bill were defeated day after day. Ultimately the committee approved the bill in about the same form they had received it—all sow and no wings. As a result, the entire House will be faced in September with the most important pollution and public health vote of the year: It will either ratify or reject the Dingell-Broyhill Superfund.

The nation's toxic waste cleanup program was in trouble even before this legislative setback. Created five years ago to finance emergency cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste dumps, the program has only begun to tackle the effort. Hundreds of sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency have yet to be studied, let alone cleaned up. Hundreds more are being added to the backlog each year. There are now more sites classified as extremely dangerous than when the law was first enacted in September 1980.

Cleaning up toxic waste dumps is extremely difficult. Many of the sites contain dozens of chemically diverse, highly toxic substances in a morass of abandoned mine shafts, underground springs, or swamps. Cleanup is also expensive. But the EPA needs motivation and support as much as it needs money and know-how. The agency's current administrator, Lee Thomas, lacks the political base to serve as advocate for an effective program.

Congress has the opportunity to rectify these problems. It can mandate that the EPA proceed on an aggressive schedule to study the most dangerous sites and get them cleaned up promptly, and ensure enough funding to do so. It can empower citizens whose health is threatened by abandoned dumps to sue those responsible. It

can put the EPA on an enforceable schedule to move the cleanup along, and it can ensure that the agency gives preference to permanent, complete cleanup plans that involve a maximum use of waste destruction and treatment technologies such as incineration.

In each of these key respects, the Dingell-Broyhill bill sides with the polluters instead of the public. The Energy and Commerce Committee's decision to approve a bill significantly weaker than the one passed a year ago is not mysterious. It reflects two facts: First, the membership of the committee does not accurately reflect the environmental concerns of the House as a whole. (This is the same committee that has blocked congressional action on clear air and acid rain for more than four years.) Second, 1984 was an election year, 1985 is not. When they voted in August 1984, members of the House knew their votes would be fresh in the minds of constituents as they went to the polls in November. The 1985 votes on the Superfund will occur more than a year before the next election.

The Dingell-Broyhill bill is deceptive. For page after page it appears to be identical to the stronger bill supported by environmentalists. On the important subject of money, it would authorize \$10 billion over five years, about the same level of funding environmentalists seek.

But will this money be spent effectively to get the most dangerous dumps cleaned up? This is where the Dingell-Broyhill bill fails—and why it is supported by the chemical and oil lobbyists. While the bill purports to spend \$10 billion over the next five years to clean up toxic dumps, in reality it would allow the EPA to drag the program out. By failing to move quickly to complete the required pre-cleanup studies of each site, the EPA could readily escape the bill's cleanup schedule and move as slowly as it chooses. A Superfund for the public would require the EPA to meet a fixed schedule to initiate full-scale cleanup at a minimum number of dumps each year.

The Dingell-Broyhill bill allows the EPA to continue to do partial, short-term cleanups and then walk away announcing that the cleanup has been completed. Such cosmetic cleanups could even violate other environmental laws. A Superfund for the public would require permanent and complete cleanup of toxic dumps to bring them into compliance with the minimum standard of existing health, water quality, and waste disposal laws.

The Dingell-Broyhill bill would prevent a citizen endangered by an abandoned toxic waste dump from suing its owner to force cleanup. The law that governs operating toxic dumps allows such citizen suits, but Dingell-Broyhill would grant immunity to owners of abandoned or closed dumps. A Superfund for the public would permit citizen suits as the only way to force cleanup of dumps not included on the EPA's limited National Priority List.

Unfortunately, many in Congress and the media have lost sight of these fundamental flaws in the Dingell-Broyhill bill. They have accepted the argument that the EPA should be trusted with flexibility on such issues as schedules, cleanup standards, and citizen suits. They have failed to take into account the continuing and unremitting hostility toward toxic waste cleanup at higher levels of the Reagan administration and in the chemical industry. In calling for EPA flexibility and efficiency, these legislators and editorial writers are calling for five more

years of the same kind of Superfund we have had for the past five years—a law lacking an aggressive schedule, hamstrung by hostility from the federal budget office, and bogged down in negotiations with stonewalling toxic waste dumpers.

These are the crucial issues. They have little to do with funding, but they are the very guts of the Superfund law. They decide whether the law works to protect the public—or the polluters.

THE SANDINISTAS AND MIDDLE EASTERN RADICALS

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit a copy of an August 1985 State Department report entitled, "The Sandinistas and Middle Eastern Radicals" for the purposes of having it printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This is an unclassified report on the Sandinista ties to Middle Eastern Radicals for nearly the past two decades. The report states that the current Nicaraguan Interior Minister, Thomas Borge, was one of the original trainees of a PLO training camp set up in 1969. Other members of the Nicaraguan Cabinet were in training in Libya during the same period. The Sandinistas participated in a rash of hijackings that started the "Black September" fighting in Jordan in 1970; and one, Patrick Arguello Ryan, was killed during an attempted hijacking on an El Al flight from Tel Aviv to London.

The report concludes what I have been saying all along. The Sandinistas are linked to the most heinous and well-organized terrorist groups in the world; the German Baader-Meinhof gang, the Italian Red Brigades, the Basque terrorists as well as Managua's relations with Libya and Iran. The recent facts brought to light by the defection of Alvaro Baldizon Aviles, of Nicaragua's Interior Ministry serve to confirm the true character of the Sandinistas as ruthless and devoid of any concern for human rights. There can be no doubt now of the incredible atrocities committed by the Sandinistas. In just one instance, they were responsible for the arrest and torture of 500 Miskito Indians, 150 of whom were later executed.

And what do the Soviets have to say about the State Department report? Not surprisingly, they called it, "libellous scribble" and "provocative falsehood." This just shows what side of the fence they're on.

I urge my colleagues to read this report to ascertain exactly what type of government is in power in Nicaragua today.

THE SANDINISTAS AND MIDDLE EASTERN RADICALS

An unclassified report on Sandinista ties to Middle Eastern radicals, including Sandinista participation in Middle East aircraft hijacking and terrorism in 1970, and their continuing relations with these groups and states in the 1980's.

THE FIRST CONTACTS: TRAINING AND ARMS

The PLO made its international debut in 1966 in Havana, Cuba, at the First Conference of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America (also known as the Tri-Continental Conference). At this conference, Fidel Castro brought together 500 delegates from radical leftist groups around the world to devise a strategy for what they called the global revolutionary movement.

Results of that conference soon became apparent. In the months following the conference, guerrilla training camps appeared in various countries, with major clusters in Cuba, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, and Libya. Members of the PLO were among the first to be trained in the Cuban and Soviet camps, thanks to the close ties developed at the Tri-Continental Conference.

Training courses at these camps generally lasted six months and included ideological indoctrination as well as practical training in the use of weapons and explosives. The indoctrination focused on the theories of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin. Lecture topics included: "Russian Ties to the Third World," "The Struggle Against Imperialism," "The Soviet Contribution to Palestinian Liberation," "Zionist Ties to Imperialism," and "The Reactionary Nature of North Yemen and Saudi Arabia." Practical training in techniques of warfare included blowing up munitions dumps, bridges, and vehicles; planting personnel mines; the rudiments of biological and chemical warfare; marksmanship and camouflage; urban and field tactics; and the use of maintenance of Soviet equipment such as rockets and shoulder-borne missile launchers.

Upon graduation, PLO guerrillas set up camps of their own for training terrorists, at first in Lebanon and later in Libya. Reportedly among the Nicaraguans trained in the Lebanon camps in 1969 was Tomas Borge, Interior Minister and one of the nine commandants on the FSLN National Directorate.

Sandinista representative Benito Escobar arranged with three PLO representatives in Mexico City, also in 1969, for joint PLO-Cuban training in Lebanon for a contingent of 50-70 Sandinistas. Subsequently, other contingents of Sandinistas were sent to PLO camps in Libya. Present Vice Minister of the Interior Rene Vivas, the late Telecommunications Minister Enrique Schmidt, and Henry Ruiz, Minister for External Cooperation, also were among those trained by the PLO during 1969-70.

SANDINISTA PARTICIPATION IN MIDDLE EAST TERRORISM IN THE 1970'S

The investment in training Nicaraguans had some immediate dividends for the PLO. When the PLO and its radical component groups, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), attempted to overthrow the government of King Hussein of Jordan in 1970, PLO-trained Sandinistas participated.

One PLO-Sandinista operation was discussed in an interview by Sandinista spokesman Jorge Mandi with al-Watan, a Kuwaiti newspaper: "A number of Sandinistas took part in the operation to divert four aircraft which the PFLP seized and landed at a desert airfield in Jordan. One of our comrades was also wounded in another hijack operation in which Leila Khaled was involved. She was in command of the operation and our comrades helped her carry it out." He continued, "Many of the units belonging to the Sandinista movement were at

Palestinian revolutionary bases in Jordan. . . . Nicaraguan and Palestinian blood was spilled together in Amman and other places during the "Black September battles." Mandi's reference to a "hijack operation" concerned the hijacking of an El Al airliner en route from Tel Aviv to London, on September 6, 1970. Sandinista Patrick Arguello Ryan was killed in this hijacking attempt; he had been trained at one of the PLO camps. Arguello is now revered by the Sandinistas as a hero and a large dam under construction has been named in his honor.

During that same period, Tomas Borge, one of the founders of the FSLN, reportedly was the major contact between the Sandinistas and the PLO. Borge became a familiar figure in both Damascus and Beirut, not only because of his trips there on behalf of the Sandinistas, but also on behalf of Fidel Castro. Borge appeared to be functioning as Castro's envoy in the Middle East during the early 1970's because of his good relationship with the PLO and his earlier guerrilla training in the area.

Thus began the symbiotic relationship between the Sandinistas and the PLO. From the PLO, the Sandinistas got training in guerrilla warfare and an opportunity to practice their skills by aiding the PLO in terrorist acts such as airline hijackings and a campaign against King Hussein in Jordan. The PLO got help from the Sandinistas in operations that brought the PLO to world attention and served as an example for countless other terrorists.

THE SANDINISTA REVOLUTION AND PLO INVOLVEMENT IN THE LATE 1970'S

The Sandinistas who trained in PLO camps in the Middle East gained an asset almost as valuable to them as their guerrilla training: contacts with sources of aid and arms. Again, Tomas Borge was the major go-between in aid and arms negotiations. While acting in his dual capacity as the Sandinista's PLO liaison and as Castro's emissary, the wide range of contacts he amassed in the radical Middle East served him well as he prepared for the Sandinistas' own revolution.

Borge used PLO assistance to obtain arms from North Korea and Vietnam for the Sandinistas. Libyan money helped pay for some of these arms. Reportedly, other shipments of supplies and arms came from the PLO itself. In July 1979, one plane load was intercepted when it stopped in Tunis. This PLO-chartered aircraft, ostensibly carrying medical supplies from Beirut for Nicaraguan refugees, was found instead to hold 50 tons of arms, including an anti-aircraft gun. The Tunisian government did not allow the shipment to go through.

At the same time, the Sandinistas were formalizing their ties with the most radical PLO elements. Benito Escobar, who had earlier made arrangements with the PLO to train Sandinistas in PLO camps, met in Mexico City in February 1978 with Issam Ali, Latin American liaison of the PLO, and members of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). The PLO and the Sandinistas issued a joint communique on February 5, 1978, affirming "the bonds of solidarity which exist between the two revolutionary organizations." This communique was followed by a DFLP-FSLN joint declaration from Havana on March 6, 1978, which expressed a mutual declaration of war against "Yankee imperialism, the racist regime of Israel," and the Nicaraguan government.

PLO-Sandinista relations intensified in 1978 and the beginning of 1979, with a sub-

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stantial assist from Libya. In 1979, Qadhafi invited the leaders of Central American guerrilla groups, including the Sandinistas, to a meeting in Benghazi during which he pledged financial and political support for their movement.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY: MILITARY AND ECONOMIC TIES

Shortly after the Sandinistas seized power, they rewarded the PLO for its assistance in their revolution by granting it unprecedented "government to government" ties. In most countries the PLO was at best permitted to open an "office"; in Managua it was permitted to open an "embassy," with the ranking representative holding the title of "ambassador." The PLO ambassador and his staff were accorded full diplomatic privileges.

In July 1980, Yasser Arafat made a four-day "state visit" to Nicaragua to formalize full diplomatic ties between the Nicaraguan government and the PLO. On July 22 at a reception in his honor Arafat praised "the strategic and military ties between the Sandinista and Palestinian revolutions." Interior Minister Borge responded, "We say to our brother Arafat that Nicaragua is his land and the PLO cause is the cause of the Sandinistas." Arafat replied: "The links between us are not new. Your comrades did not come to our country just to train, but also to fight. Your enemies are our enemies." Arafat expanded on this theme in an interview with Radio Sandino the same day: "the Nicaraguan people's victory is the victory of the Palestinians. . . . The freedom in Nicaragua is the same in Palestine. . . . The only way, then, is for increased struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism." He closed the broadcast by reiterating, "Together against imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism." In a speech at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center (also on July 22), standing with Borge and several other of the nine comandantes, Arafat said, "Anyone who threatens Nicaragua will have to face Palestinian combatants."

Arafat's talk about "strategic and military ties" was not mere diplomatic pleasantries. Shortly after his Nicaraguan visit, he sent Colonel Mutlag Hamadan to the PLO, at the head of a contingent of 25 military technicians, to instruct the Sandinistas in the use of Eastern-bloc weapons. In November 1980, the PLO provided the Sandinistas with a \$12 million loan. In January 1981, a group of PLO pilots were sent to Nicaragua to assist the Sandinistas in flying helicopters and transport aircraft. By May 1981, the PLO was deeply involved in military and guerrilla training activities in Nicaragua. Reports in mid-1982 indicated that PLO officers were involved in special guerrilla training in Nicaragua. Although the break-up of the PLO power base in Lebanon in 1982 reduced the PLO's ability to project itself aggressively and to finance radical regimes and movements around the world, the PLO presence, training, and other activities in Nicaragua have continued.

The Sandinistas' anti-Zionist rhetoric, close relations with radical Arab groups, and efforts to organize Nicaragua's society and economy according to Marxist-Leninist precepts all contributed to the departure from Nicaragua by 1981 of nearly all of Nicaragua's Jewish community.

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SEAT BELTS IN ALHAMBRA SAVE LIVES

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Alhambra City Council for the adoption of a resolution declaring September 1985 as "Seat Belts Work Month" in Alhambra. Mayor Michael Blanco, along with city council members Mary Bunker, Talmage Burke, Michael Messina, and J. Parker Williams, should be recognized as leaders in promoting the benefits of seat belts as a means of improving public safety in our communities. In conjunction with this resolution, the Alhambra City Council, with the help of the Alhambra Chamber of Commerce, the Alhambra Police Department, and the Automobile Club of Southern California, are conducting a citywide campaign this month to both improve community awareness and increase the usage of seat belts in automobiles.

In my home State, California, 3,000 are killed and over 240,000 are injured as a result of automobile accidents. It is in our neighborhood streets where many of these accidents take place as result of everyday driving; 75 percent of these accidents occur within 25 miles of home, with more than 50 percent of all injury-producing accidents occurring at speeds lower than 40 mph; 20 percent of all serious injuries suffered in accidents result from nonbelted occupants being thrown into each other. The most frightening statistic is that traffic accidents are now the leading cause of death among people under the age of 45.

The benefits of seat belts are well documented. Seat belts worn properly cut fatalities by 45 percent and reduce the probability of suffering a moderate to serious injury by 50 percent. Seat belts also help drivers in emergency situations maintain vehicle control as well as avoid being thrown from their vehicles. Seat belts are now designed to allow riders to move freely in their cars, but are also designed to lock in place when cars come to a sudden halt. Most alarming is the fact that, though nearly all cars now have seat belts, less than 20 percent of all Americans buckle up when they operate their cars.

Mr. Speaker, actions such as these to encourage the use of seat belts should be commended. It is my hope that other local governments will follow Alhambra's lead, and remind their communities that seat belts work and save lives.

A TRIBUTE TO MISS HEATHER GUNN

HON. PAT SWINDALL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. SWINDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite my colleagues in the House to join with me in congratulating 17-year-old Miss Heather Gunn of Lakeside High School in De Kalb County, GA, for achieving a perfect score of 1600 on her scholastic aptitude test.

Last year, 1,556,341 students took the SAT's and only 7 equaled Heather's achievement. The awesome accomplishment of answering every question correctly seems fitting for a girl who has a perfect 4.0 record at Lakeside and is known for her outgoing, friendly, and dynamic personality.

While speaking to a large group of Fourth District residents, Heather gave her parents a great deal of credit because they read to her constantly as a child. I know my wife Kim and I will follow such an example with our 9-month-old baby, Kelley Alice.

I must admit how relieved I am that Heather has 9 years ahead of her before she can run for my seat, but I know that whatever she chooses to do, she will do it well.

VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill regulating the use of video surveillance in places where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. This bill represents a modest step toward protecting the civil liberties of our citizens from unwarranted intrusions into their privacy.

When George Orwell wrote "1984" he described the use of a telescreen which permitted every sound to be overheard and every movement scrutinized. When that book was written, the specter of that type of surveillance was only a vague technological possibility. Today this type of surveillance is in use by at least a dozen Federal law enforcement agencies and by countless private individuals and organizations. More ominously, current Federal law does not adequately regulate the use of video surveillance. Only one Federal appellate court has addressed the troubling questions presented by video surveillance. While the court approved the use of video surveillance in limited circumstances,¹ it invited

Congress' attention to statutory amendments. The urgent need for this inquiry is highlighted by Judge Posner in *United States v. Torres* (7th Cir., Dec. 19, 1984):

Electronic interception, being by nature a continuing rather than one-shot invasion, is even less discriminating than a physical search, because it picks up private conversations (most of which will usually have nothing to do with any illegal activity) over a long period of time . . . electronic interception is thought to pose a greater potential threat to personal privacy than physical searches . . . Television surveillance is identical in its indiscriminate character to wiretapping and bugging (emphasis in original).

As the recent, limited use of video surveillance by the Department of Justice has shown, the availability of such a technique can be a useful investigative tool when other means have proven unfeasible. Any use of such a technique, however, should be strictly controlled and limited to the most urgent circumstances. Therefore, the bill I am introducing today:

One, limits the use of video surveillance to the same narrow procedural requirements of the wiretapping law;

Two, requires that other less intrusive investigative techniques have either been tried and failed or be shown to be unfeasible;

Three, limits the length of any court order approving the use of video surveillance to 30 days; and

Four, limits the range of crimes which can be used as a predicate for the application for a court order to crimes punishable by more than 10 years in prison.

Video surveillance is defined in the bill to mean "the recording of visual images of individuals, without the consent of one of the individuals, by television, motion picture, video tape or other similar method, in a position not readily observable from a public location and under circumstances in which there is a reasonable expectation of privacy." Thus, the bill would regulate the placement of a video camera in the home without the consent of a party being recorded. The bill would not regulate the use of cameras in undercover operations, because under the current law it is clear that in such situations one party to the filmed transactions—the undercover agents—is deemed to have consented. The bill does not regulate the filming of employees in the workplace, unless there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Finally, the bill does not bar the use of cameras in locations which are readily observable from a public location.

I should note that there may be some concern about this bill from the private sector. The bill is drafted so as to parallel the provisions of the current wiretap statute. In my view, it would be anomalous and illogical to prohibit the use of telephone taps and bugs while leaving unregulated the use of technologies with respect to

video surveillance which are equally if not more intrusive and indiscriminate. I welcome receiving further information about the nature and extent of this type of surveillance in the private sector.

As my former colleague, Senator Tunney, pointed out 10 years ago:

Control over the technology of surveillance conveys effective control over our privacy, our freedom and our dignity—in short, control over the most meaningful aspects of our lives as free human beings.

It is my hope that my colleagues will turn their attention to this issue.² Interested parties with comments on the legislation should file their comments with the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice, 2137B Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515. Immediately following are two articles from the press which cogently address this issue.

THE NO MAN'S LAND OF HIGH TECH—NEW DEVICES AID POLICE BUT THREATEN THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

On the morning of Nov. 2, 1983, Francis Lynch, then chief of detectives of the Woonsocket, R.I., police department, got a strange call. "You may think I'm crazy," said an excited young woman, "but there is some guy dealing drugs, and I can hear it on my radio." Lynch was skeptical, but he sent two detectives to the woman's house.

It turned out that the transmissions that the woman had heard on her AM radio were coming from a nearby home whose occupant, Leo DeLaurier, owned a cordless telephone. DeLaurier was apparently unaware that such devices are little more than short-range radio transmitters whose signals can sometimes be picked up by ordinary radio receivers. During the next month, the police say, they recorded more than 100 hours of incriminating conversations by DeLaurier about the sale of cocaine and marijuana. Then they arrested DeLaurier, his wife and 22 other people on drug charges. DeLaurier objected to the use of the tapes, and his trial has been postponed pending the outcome of an appeal to the Rhode Island Supreme Court. DeLaurier argues that the monitoring of his phone was an illegal invasion of his privacy since it was done by the police without a warrant.

Legal experts point out that cordless phones are one of many new-age technological devices that fall into a legal no man's land, an ambiguous region inhabited by such consumer products as personal computers and the ubiquitous message beepers and by sophisticated police equipment like mini-video cameras. The lack of clear legal rules for police use of the equipment promises to keep the courts busy. Just last month two federal courts clashed on the issue when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago overruled a federal district court and found that video surveillance of four suspected members of the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN did not violate the Fourth Amendment's guarantee against "unreasonable searches and seizures." Says University of Chicago Law Professor Geoffrey Stone: "Technology—bugs,

¹ The *Torres* court applies only part of the Federal wiretapping law to video surveillance through the application of the fourth amendment (that is, exhaustion of other investigative techniques; court order based on specific facts; 30-day limit; and minimization requirements). The court did not, howev-

er, apply any limit on the predicate crimes which can justify such surveillance, nor did the court include the statutory exclusionary rule. Most importantly, the court did not address the use of such surveillance by State and local officials or private persons.

² As commentator Gary Marx pointed out, we may be moving toward a society where the words of the song by the Police, "Every Breath You Take" ("I'll be watching you") may be a reality. See Marx "I'll Be Watching You," winter 1985 *Dissent* 26.

beepers that police attach to cars, parabolic microphones—all of this enables the Government to invade privacy in ways far more extreme than one could possibly have imagined when the Fourth Amendment was written."

The Kansas Supreme Court was the first state high court to rule on the cordless-phone issue, holding last March that those who use such phones are broadcasting over the public air waves and have "no reasonable expectation of privacy," a finding that may surprise the 7 million or so owners of the popular instruments. But to rule otherwise, Rhode Island's attorneys argued before that state's supreme court, could mean that the woman who inadvertently overheard DeLaurier's conversation might be held criminally liable for violating the federal wiretapping law. DeLaurier's lawyer, however, asserted that this 1968 legislation, which forbids wiretapping without court authorization, does apply to cordless phones, since the statute defines a "wire communication" as any conversation this is carried "in whole or in part" by wire. Even cordless instruments must utilize regular phone lines at some point to transmit calls.

Video surveillance is as knotty an issue as the new telephones. Abscam, the De Lorean drug investigation and other well-publicized "sting" operations have made it seem that police have broad authority to videotape criminal activity. In fact, cameras have usually been employed to record only those meetings where an undercover agent or informer with prior knowledge of the filming is also in the room. This was not the situation in the Chicago FALN case, in which the FBI had authorization for both audio and video surveillance from a federal judge. The agency resorted to the video surveillance of two "safe house" apartments after two of the four suspects successfully thwarted wiretaps and bugs. Once the cameras had been installed, agents say, they observed some of the defendants constructing time bombs. The four were arrested in June 1983 on seditious-conspiracy and weapons charges when the FBI learned that they allegedly planned to mark the July 4 holiday by blowing up military installations.

U.S. District Judge George Leighton threw out the FBI's 130 hours of videotape evidence in 1984, saying that "no one, not even in the name of ferreting out crime, has the right to invade the privacy of a home" without proper legal authority. He ruled that the 1968 wiretap law provided no such authority because it says nothing about video surveillance. The Seventh Circuit panel, in an opinion written by Supreme Court hopeful Richard Posner, held that the wiretap law did not apply but found that video surveillance is permitted under the Constitution without specific legislative approval. Paraphrasing a famous dissent by Justice Louis Brandeis, Posner wrote, "There is no right to be let alone while assembling bombs in safe houses." The accused FALN members plan to appeal the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Many legal observers are frightened by the prospect of widespread video surveillance. Raising the specter of Nineteen Eighty-Four and Big Brother, Herman Schwartz, a law professor at American University, denounces it as "very dangerous" to everyone's civil liberties. Harvard Law Professor Laurence Tribe cautions that technological innovations like video cameras may be rendering the traditional protections of the Fourth Amendment "irrelevant." Columbia University Law Professor Richard

Uviller, a former prosecutor, says of the new high-tech snooping, "When there is no alternative, when the crime is terror, there is a strong law-enforcement need for this." But he adds that "its uses should be reserved for only the most serious circumstances: kidnapping, murder, espionage and terrorism."

To clarify the legal muddle, several federal statutes have been proposed, including one by Wisconsin Congressman Robert Kastenmeier that would force police to satisfy a series of strict requirements in order to get a warrant for video prying. Though the Kastenmeier bill died in the last Congress, it will be reintroduced in this session. Judges, legislators and civil libertarians agree that the privacy problems presented by technological changes make necessary a new assessment of existing statutes and court rules. Warns John Shattuck, a former American Civil Liberties Union official: "In many ways, technology is now outstripping the law."

WHEN TELEVISION WATCHES PEOPLE (By David Burnham)

WASHINGTON.—The unblinking eyes of the tiny television cameras peered into every room of the Chicago apartment used by the terrorists. The F.B.I. had secretly broken in and installed the hidden lenses because the agents believed the targets of their surveillance, wise to ways of hidden microphones, might try playing the radio loudly when they spoke or working in silence as they assembled their bombs.

The agents' strategy worked. Shortly after the cameras were installed two suspects, alleged members of a secret Puerto Rican terrorist organization, were televised as they built their bombs. The two, tailed as they left their informal bombs factory, led Federal agents to a second "safe house," where additional secret cameras, as well as microphones, were installed.

Five years ago, on the basis of this and other evidence, 10 members of the F.A.L.N., the Armed Forces of National Liberation, were arrested, and later convicted and sentenced to long terms in Federal prison on charges of bombing and conspiring to bomb 28 buildings in the Chicago area. Although the physical tremors from those explosions have subsided, the legal echoes from the television surveillance continue to reverberate through the courts and Congress, where a bill dealing with some of the more troublesome issues will be reintroduced shortly.

They were raised late last year in a Federal court considering an appeal from the Chicago convictions. Secret television surveillance, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit warned, was exceedingly intrusive and unless controlled could "eliminate privacy as understood in modern Western nations." The court coupled its warning with a recommendation that Congress pass legislation setting down specific criteria for police use of television surveillance.

Only recently have television cameras become sufficiently inexpensive, compact and light sensitive to permit surveillance in many different situations. As a result, their use in law enforcement has begun to increase. Six weeks ago, for example, the Justice Department reported that Federal agents installed secret television surveillance cameras in 16 cases last year: A spokesman for Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau said secret cameras were used six or seven times in 1984. Michael Bozza, assistant director of the New

Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, estimated such equipment was used 6 to 10 times in the last few years.

All three reports emphasized, however, that the figures were only for instances in which hidden television cameras were installed in private homes or offices. They do not include the far more frequent occasions when law enforcement agencies install hidden cameras in public places. Nor do they include the kind of investigation, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Abscam inquiry, in which undercover agents have agreed to the presence of the equipment and therefore no warrant is required.

The appeals court decision was written by Judge Richard A. Posner, frequently mentioned as a leading candidate to the Supreme Court because of his generally conservative and closely reasoned opinions. He upheld the legality of the F.B.I.'s warrants in the F.A.L.N. case. "We do not think the Fourth Amendment prevents the Government from coping with the menace of this organization by installing and operating secret television cameras in this organization's safe houses," he wrote. But, he added, "we think it also unarguable that television surveillance is exceedingly intrusive, especially in combination (as here) with audio surveillance, inherently indiscriminate, and that it could be grossly abused—to eliminate personal privacy as understood in modern Western nations."

Defense lawyers challenging the Government's action argued that the warrants had been granted even though the 1968 law governing electronic surveillance does not mention television.

The appeals court decision said: "We would think it a very good thing if Congress responded to the issues discussed in this opinion" by amending the 1968 law "to bring television surveillance within its scope." Legislation to achieve this goal was introduced in Congress last fall by Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, and was given qualified support by the Justice Department. But the Wisconsin Democrat, who plans to reintroduce the bill in the next few weeks, also hopes to close a far broader, loophole in the nation's surveillance law.

A big problem with the 1968 law, according to Mr. Kastenmeier and experts such as W. J. William Caming, former legal adviser to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on privacy matters, is that it is so narrowly worded that it applies only to telephone wiretaps and electronic bugs that pick up conversations that, actually can be heard by the human ear.

One result is that the rapidly growing volume of information transmitted all over the United States in computerized or digital form is largely unprotected. Unethical corporations, organized crime, organizations, foreign espionage agents and state and local law enforcement agencies are violating no Federal law when they intercept and record computerized banking data, computerized stock transactions and electronic mail services offered by such companies as MCI.

The failure of the law to keep up with technology has caught bipartisan interest on Capitol Hill. It also has prompted the American Civil Liberties Union, in conjunction with the Public Interest Computer Association, to sponsor conferences designed to develop a consensus among business and civil liberties groups on possible legislative solutions. "Government-operated television cameras in the home raise the spectre of

George Orwell's telescreen," Representative Kastenmeier said. "Any use of such a method of surveillance should be strictly controlled and limited to the most urgent circumstance."

TRIBUTE TO LUCIE BRUNS

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the heroism of a constituent of mine, Miss Lucie Bruns.

During her summer off from Wilmington College, Miss Bruns was working as a life-guard at the Cowan Lake State Park. On June 30, 1985, Lucie saved the life of a 2-year-old boy. Jonathan Kohorst was pulled from the water, where he was found unconscious with no apparent pulse or breathing. Miss Bruns ran to the boy and immediately began to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation to revive him.

After giving CPR for 3 minutes, Miss Bruns was successful in bringing Jonathan back to consciousness. The boy was kept in the hospital overnight for observation where he was released the next day in good health.

Again, I would like to commend to my colleagues Miss Bruns for her alertness and ability to stay under control in the face of a potential tragedy. It is always gratifying to be able to give praise to young people like Lucie Bruns.

AMERICAN EDITOR RELEASED

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1985

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, last week I took to the floor to point out that now and then a small event occurs that underscores a profound problem for United States foreign policy, such as the recent arrest in Taiwan of Lee Ya-ping, an editor of a United States-based newspaper.

The Taiwan Government announced Thursday, September 26, 1985, that Ms. Lee has been released on bail and assigned to reformatory education.

Although the idea of reeducation is antithetical to the democratic principle of pluralism, conjuring up cultural revolution images, the release of Ms. Lee must be considered, from a congressional setting, a positive step which effectively negates the urgency of bringing to the floor a resolution of concern. On the other hand, concern remains that a chilling message has been sent to all Americans of Taiwanese descent that if they publicly criticize the Taiwan Government, they may be arrested upon returning to the island.

Therefore, as positive as the release of Ms. Lee is, the fact she was incarcerated in the first place underlines the concerns of

Taiwan's democratic friends about the capricious nature of martial law. Thus, at the same time we in Congress take positive note of the release of Ms. Lee, the larger issue that led to her arrest remains as a sore point in United States-Taiwan relations.

It is my hope that the good judgment and reason which has prevailed in the release of Ms. Lee will likewise prevail in the eventual democratizing of political institutions on the island.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 1, 1985, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on nuclear winter and its implications.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Roger W. Jepsen, of Iowa, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration, Joseph A. Grundfest, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Paul Freedenberg, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

SD-538

Finance

To continue hearings on the President's tax reform proposal.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of Edward A. Curran, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

SD-430

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 1440, the Non-Smokers Rights Act.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Michael K. Block, of Arizona, Irene H. Nagel, of Indiana, and Paul H. Robinson, of New Jersey, each to be a member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

SR-301

Judiciary

Security and Terrorism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on mercenary counterterrorism training camps.

SD-106

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1558, to settle certain claims affecting the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian Tribe of Nevada.

SR-485

1:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To continue hearings on S. 1558, to settle certain claims affecting the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian tribe of Nevada.

SR-428

1:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider S. 581, S. 582, and S. 583, bills authorizing funds for activities of the Smithsonian Institution, proposed amendment to the mass mail regulations to provide for printing pictures of missing children on Senate mail, and other legislative and administrative business.

S-128, Capitol

3:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 412, to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to distribute and sell trademarked malt beverage products are lawful under the anti-trust laws.

SD-226

OCTOBER 3

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board, to hold a general business meeting.

EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Finance

To continue hearings on the President's tax reform proposal.

SD-215

- Veterans' Affairs**
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to provide a cost-of-living increase for fiscal year 1986 in the rates of veterans disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children.
SR-418
- 9:45 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of William R. Graham, of California, to be Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Mary L. Walker, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environment, Safety and Health), Anthony G. Sousa, of Hawaii, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Donna R. Fitzpatrick, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Conservation and Renewable Energy).
SD-366
- Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.
SD-419
- Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume joint hearings with the House Committee on Education and Labor's Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education on the problem of illiteracy in the United States.
2175 Rayburn Building
- Joint Economic
Agriculture and Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on livestock and retail meat prices.
SD-342
- 10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to evaluate the United States earthquake hazard reduction and preparedness program.
SR-253
- 1:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To continue hearings to review the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.
SD-419
- 3:00 p.m.
* Armed Services
To continue hearings on nuclear winter and its implications.
SD-562
- 4:00 p.m.
* Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on chemical, biological and radiological terrorism.
SH-219
- OCTOBER 4**
- 9:30 a.m.
Finance
To continue hearings on the President's tax reform proposal.
SD-215
- Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for September.
2359 Rayburn Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on certain land conveyance measures, including S. 304, S. 360, S. 446, S. 565, S. 567, S. 829, S. 1503, S. 1625, and S. 1690.
SD-366
- Governmental Affairs
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Randolph-Sheppard Act of 1936.
SD-342
- OCTOBER 7**
- 10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on alternative programs for troubled youth.
SD-430
- OCTOBER 8**
- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on S. 1310, the Clean Campaign Act.
SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Environment and Public Works' Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation on S. 1517, to provide continued financial and technical assistance of the Department of Energy to the regional low-level waste compact regions, and to revise the guidelines and procedures for the establishment and use of regional disposal facilities for low-level radioactive waste, and S. 1578, to improve procedures for the implementation of compacts providing for the establishment and operation of regional disposal facilities for low-level radioactive waste.
SD-366
- Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development on S. 1517, to provide continued financial and technical assistance of the Department of Energy to the regional low-level waste compact regions, and to revise the guidelines and procedures for the establishment and use of regional disposal facilities for low-level radioactive waste, and S. 1578, to improve procedures for the implementation of compacts providing for the establishment and operation of regional disposal facilities for low-level radioactive waste.
SD-366
- OCTOBER 9**
- 9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430
- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on Robert Elsner, of Alaska, and Karen Pryor, of Washington, each to be a Member of the Marine Mammal Commission.
SR-253
- Finance
To resume hearings on the President's tax reform proposal.
SD-215
- Select on Intelligence
To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy (Phase II).
SH-219
- 10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold oversight hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on Pelagic driftnets.
SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine certain barriers to health care.
SD-430
- OCTOBER 10**
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 187, to designate Patrick Henry's last home and burial place, in Virginia, as a National Memorial to Patrick Henry, S. 1596, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia, and S. 1116, to authorize funds for financial assistance and grants to the Bethune Museum and Archives in the District of Columbia.
SD-366
- * Finance
To continue hearings on the President's tax reform proposal.
SD-215
- 10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on fishing vessel safety and insurance.
SD-562
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on mandatory nutritional labeling.
SD-430
- Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act.
SR-385
- 10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business, Trade, and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the promotion of domestic tourism.
SR-253

4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on worldwide intelligence matters. SH-219

4:30 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on the Philippines. SH-219

OCTOBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

Select on Intelligence
To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy (Phase II). SH-219

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Ross O. Swimmer, of Oklahoma, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior. SR-325

OCTOBER 17

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings on espionage activities in the United States. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine measures to discourage students from dropping out of high school. SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings on pension accrual and the older worker. SD-628

4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on intelligence matters. SH-219

OCTOBER 21

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Household Goods Transportation Act (P.L. 96-454), and the Bus Regulatory Reform Act (P.L. 97-261). SR-253

OCTOBER 22

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 445 and S. 1225, bills to revise certain provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 regarding liability for nuclear incidents. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings on espionage activities in the United States. SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the impact of trade on employment and productivity. SD-430

OCTOBER 23

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 445 and S. 1225, bills to revise certain provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 regarding liability for nuclear incidents. SD-406

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

OCTOBER 24

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings on the role of the entertainment industry in deglamorizing drug use. SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-430

4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on worldwide intelligence matters. SH-219

4:30 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on intelligence matters. SH-219

OCTOBER 28

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1551, to provide for administrative appeals and judicial review under Part B of Medicare, and to review the beneficiary and provider appeals provisions under Parts A and B of the Medicare program. SD-215

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Handicapped Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Tenth Anniversary of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142). SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings on the Federal enforcement of the Bank Secrecy Act (title 31 of the U.S. Code). SD-342

OCTOBER 30

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings to examine certain barriers to health care. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the effects of domestic violence. SD-628

OCTOBER 31

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1209, to establish the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality. SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the impact of trade on employment and productivity. SD-430

4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on intelligence matters. SH-219

NOVEMBER 6

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on nutrition and fitness in public health. SD-430

NOVEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on insurance and space commercialization. SR-253

NOVEMBER 12

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the impact of trade on employment and productivity. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on regulatory activities of the Office of Management and Budget. SD-342

25340

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 30, 1985

CANCELLATIONS

OCTOBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to provide a cost-of-living

increase for fiscal year 1986 in the rates of veterans disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's management initiatives and related measures.

SD-342